**Bombay Gazette.**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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# THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,982.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | | | | |
| 12th March | SALSETTE | 6000 | † MALWA | 10883 |
| 23rd ,, | * ARCADIA | 7009 | | |
| 26th ,, | * INDIA | 7911 | | |
| 2nd April, | * MACEDONIA | 10615 | | |
| 9th ,, | † ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 16th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | † MONGOLIA | 9705 |
| 23rd ,, | † MANTUA | 10833 | | |
| 30th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | † MARMORA | 10509 |
| 7th May, | † CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10500 |
| 21st ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 4th June, | INDIA | 7911 | | |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 18th ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | | |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA | 8022 | PERSIA | 7351 |
| 2nd July | OCEANA | 6510 | | |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 30th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

#### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

#### ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | G. Gillhuber | 16th March |
| KORNEUBURG | 5413 | A. Forgo | 30th April |
| BRESSING | 4009 | A. de Petris | 16th ,, |
| AFRIDA | 6720 | E. Seberina | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | G. Gillhuber | 16th ,, |
| KORNEUBURG | 5413 | A. Forest | 1st June |

#### ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORYKLES | 4000 | B. Baggars | 29th March |
| NIPPIN | 6351 | E. Tarbocchia | 26th April |
| AUSTRIA | 7848 | G. Raicich | 29th May |

#### SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 685*
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... ,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

#### ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

#### EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "SILESIA" will sail about 17th March and the s.s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

By s.s. "Silesia," Rs. 450, and Rs. 385.

By s.s. "Gastein," Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

#### THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarasa and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORINA | G. Bizzigian | 6917 | 26th Mar. 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

| Steamer. | Month. | Port. |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish Prince ...do | April ..... | New York and Philadelphia. |

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers, Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA ...1,695 | ...Thur.17th Mar. | 9 a.m. | ...C Mandvi. |
| LHASA ...2,171 | ...Fri. 18th Mar. | 6 a. m. | ...Direct † |
| LINGA ...2,171 | ...Mon. 21st Mar. | 11 a. m. | ...P.D. & C.M.* |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvi.

FOR C. MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,395 tons, on Monday, 21st March calling as Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 26th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay,

14th March, 1910.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

### THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Arrive Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †C City of York | 7705 | Mar. 22 | Mar. 19 |
| A City of Vienna | 4672 | April 6 ,, | |
| C City of Glasgow | 6457 | ... | April 15 ,, |
| B City of Madras | 4684 | Apr. 11 ,, | ,, 21 ,, |
| †C City of Calcutta | 7513 | ,, 25 ,, | ,, 22 ,, |
| B Walton Hall | 4987 | ,, 28 ,, | May 3 ,, |
| C City of Manchester | 5204 | ,, ... | ,, ... |
| C Trafford Hall | 4821 | May 24 ,, | ,, 21 ,, |
| C City of Karachi | 5567 | ... | June 15 ,, |
| A City of Benares | 6738 | ... | |

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

#### OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave L'pool, | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| aC City of York | 7705 | 22nd Aug. 1910 | 13th Sept. 1910. |
| *C City of Glasgow | 6457 | 17th Sept. ,, | 10th Oct. ,, |
| aC City of Calcutta | 7513 | 22nd ,, ,, | 15th ,, ,, |

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

#### JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay to Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

| | | First Class | Second Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Naples ..... | Single ... | 525 | 390 |
| | Return ... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Marseilles or Genoa ..... | Single ... | 525 | 390 |
| | Return ... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven ..... | Single ... | 550 | 420 |
| | Return ... | 885 | 640 |

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| a PRESIDENT | 3,400 | Jacobsen | 15th Mar. |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.
a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SHIPPING.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Rebuffat | 17th Mar. 1910 |
| SYDNEY | 4,119 | Magnon | 14th Apr. ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Bathlon | 13th May ,, |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 9th June ,, |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | ... | 7th July ,, |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Reinfat | 4th August ,, |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 1st Sept. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 25th Mar. 1910. |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | ... | 22nd April 1910. |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 15,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | KOBE | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.) | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | LONDON | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | LYONS | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MARSEILLES | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MAURITIUS | SOURABAYA |
| HAIPHONG | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | PEKING | YOLLO |
| HONGKONG | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | ,, 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

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The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
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THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

| Power | 6×, weight 10 oz. | 8×4 weight 10½ oz., | 10×, weight 11 oz.. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Price: | Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100. | Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110. | Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120. |

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

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A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

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Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

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This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £6·5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

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Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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THE PREMIUMS

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
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YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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Insist on having it.

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and mainly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS.
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## GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## EASTER 1910.

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CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

### BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

### BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

### BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEKLY SURAT EXCURSION TRAIN.

THE UP EXCURSION TRAIN from Surat will RUN on TUESDAY, the 22nd, instead of on Monday, the 21st March, 1910.

2. The Down Excursion train from Colaba will RUN on GOOD FRIDAY, the 25th, instead of on SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1910.

3. The Up Excursion train from Surat will RUN on TUESDAY, the 29th, instead of on Monday, the 28th March, 1910.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th March, 1910.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

*Last 2 Days*

Rs. 30 the card for the benefit of those who hitherto have found the rates too high. Refund of Rs. 20 if three winners at least do not come off.

*Selections from 10 a. m. to 12 Noon.*

**Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.**

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Bombay, 14th March, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 12th March, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, March 7th, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches were REVISED.

The DOWN MAIL will LEAVE COLABA, at 21-0 instead of at 21-30 and the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA at 22-0 instead of at 22-30.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT COPPERSMITH (Mahomedan preferable) for service in the Persian Gulf. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem, free accommodation on board a Government steamer and 3rd class ration, also free passage each way. Apply with testimonials to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1910 at 9 p. m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP IRON AT MOMBASA.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of some 600 Tons (more or less), of IRON SCRAP, from the Uganda Railway.

The Scrap consists approximately of :—

100 Tons Steel Scrap, Axles, Tyres, etc,
50 " Scrap Steel Plates,
100 " Scrap Wrought Iron, large pieces.
350 " Scrap Wrought Iron, small pieces.

Total 600 tons.

The material will be delivered in trucks on the wharf in Kilindini Harbour and Tenderers should quote a rate for the whole of this material in the trucks.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, up to the 30th April, 1910.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Manager,
Uganda Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI NARANJI AND MULCHAND NANJI, receivers appointed in Suit No 59 of 1909, by an order, dated 18th February, 1909, made in the same suit have, pursuant to the Judge's order made on the 21st February, 1910, contracted with our client, MR. JAMNADAS VIJBHOOKHANDAS, for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claims against or interest in the said property or any part thereof, by way of gift, sale, inheritance, trust, possession, exchange, maintenance, residence, mortgage, lien, use, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make it same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Horaby Road, No. 24 and to the Collector of Assessment of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the abovementioned period without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be treated and considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at Fitzal Wadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Pension Tax under Old No. 278, and New No. 1925, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No, 534, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and North by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Madhoji, and on or towards the South by a passage and the property of Chintoba Dadaba.

HIRALAL AND CO.

10th March, 1910.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

BOMBAY.

THE PREMIER PLACE
OF
AMUSEMENT.
TO-NIGHT.

**"SUPREME RECOGNITION."**

"ITALIAN CARABINEERS"
AND MANY OTHER FILMS,
WE SHOW YOU
THE NEWEST AMUSING
TOPICAL DRAMATIC
AND
ARTISTIC PICTURES.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Cinematograph with a Reputation for a solid hour's enjoyment and always acts up to it.

SUNDAY NEXT, MARCH 20TH.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW, 7 to 8 P. M.
ONE GOLD WATCH and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

## NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

(Owned and Conducted by the City of the Bombay Buildings Company, Limited.)
OUR THIRD "RAZZLING" PROGRAMME.
FROM BRIGHT TO BRILLIANT
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
THE "STAR" OF "STAR" FILMS.

Pathe's unique production of the Great mise en Scene of M. M. Zecca and Andreane, THE EGYPTIAN MAID.

With Grand spectacular effects, including the Burning of Ceasar's palace and the fascinating dance of TAGRA before the Court of the Tyrant.

ALBERT I

While the death of King Leopold of the Belgians is still fresh in public memory, we are able to reproduce the Solemn entry of Albert I, his Successor into Brussells.

FROM THE HIPPODROME!
PAULA PETERS
and her PERFORMING ANIMALS.
Also a glorious RURAL COLOURED SUBJECT and three
SCREAMING COMICS.

Time—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
By Special Request, SATURDAY, 4th PERFORMANCE, 11-15 to 12-15.
Prices : Boxes for 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4.

## MOTORISTS.

**ARE YOU WORRIED**

With exorbitant prices for
ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent
treatment ?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is helpful even to skilled cooks.

Cakes, pastry and piecrust raised with "Paisley Flour" are sure, with ordinary care, to be light, well raised and digestible.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour.

"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins, containing an assortment of serviceable recipes.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, for the the POST of STATE ENGINEER, Savantvadi State, an experienced L. C. E. Salary Rs. 150-200 plus Rs. 30 P. T. A. p. m. Apply with testimonials to the POLITICAL AGENT, Savantvadi.

WANTED.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST for the Office of the Joint Representative M. S. M. & W. I. P. Rys., Mormugao. Apply Stating pay required and certified qualifications.

COLLECTION of PALMS and PLANTS FOR SALES, Apply sharp to E.A., Darcy Cottage, Mahim Bazar Road, Mahim.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS :—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING, Co., 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ¼ size Brassbound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mess Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, B. A. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee, for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma
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protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool contort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

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38, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

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| Mauritius | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Hankow |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

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Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

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BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
RS. 1,00,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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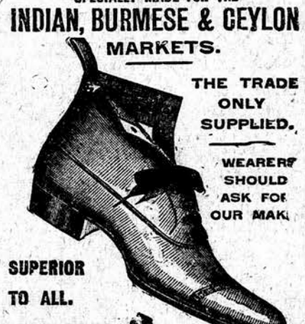

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SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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| Changchung | Lyons | Peking |
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| Hankow | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
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LONDON BANKER :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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| Madras, | Chittagong, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," 3-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 1-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HYGIENE.

DRINK the best Whisky and the Whisky that has been approved to be suitable for the Indian Climate. Do not ruin your liver with bad liquor. Drink HUNTLY BLEND. It costs only Rs. 2-4 per bottle and has had the largest sale for the last 20 years.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malgaigne, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to oust into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID ..... £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MASDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
E. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burma.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 13 12 | ,, 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 7 8 | ,, 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 2 8 | ,, 2 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 20 0 | ,, 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 10 10 | ,, 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 3 12 | ,, 3 0 |
| SINGLE COPY... | ... ONE ANNA. | |

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Each succeeding line ... ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | ... | ,, 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion ... | ... | ,, 2-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | ... | ,, 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | ... | ,, 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge ... | ... | ,, 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly... ... ... | ,, 6 | ,, 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... | ,, 3 | ,, 5 |

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# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, March 14.

## MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 53 lacks up.

## EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-8d, both for T. T. and Demand and at 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight. For T. T. there was very little enquiry which was available at the above rate up to the end of next week.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling— | | |
| T. T. Ready | ... ... | ... 1s. 4 1-8d. |
| D. D. Mail | ... ... | ... 1s. 4 1/8d. |
| T. T. Forward | ... ... | ... 1s. 4d. June |
| Bank' Buying— | | |
| Private D. D. Ready | | ...1s. 4 3/16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Credits 3 m/s | | 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| " " Forward | ... | ...1s. 4 7/32d. June |
| " 6 m/s Ready | ... | ... 1s. 4 7/16d. |
| France 3 m/s | " ... | ... 171 1/2 |
| Marks 3 m/s | " ... | ... 120 1/2 |
| 60 d/s. Hongkong | ... | ... 128 1-4 |
| " Shanghai | ... | ... 171 1-2 |
| " Japan | ... | ... 149 1-2 |

Market is Firm.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is quiet, the rates opened at 99 3-4 ready and 94-1 forward and closed at 1-16 per cent. lower in both positions.

## BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver was 1-16 up at 23 11-16 for ready and 1-8 up at 23 3-4 for forward, whilst New York advanced 1-8 to 51 3-8.

The local market in gold was quiet. Upcountry and local demand was very poor and a nominal business was done. Prices declined quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and remained unchanged.

Silver locally opened at Rs. 69-4-0. Home market had advanced, but private advices from London reported the tone of the market "steady," but here the tendency of the market was quiet and there being few sellers, forward closed at Rs. 69-0-0. There is very little demand for ready, and about 40 50 cases changed hands.

We quote :—

### GOLD.

| | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett... ... ... ... | 23 8 0 |
| 97 touch ... ... ... ... | 23 7 0 |
| National Bank ... ... ... ... | 23 15 9 |
| Chartered Bank ... ... ... ... | 23 15 3 |
| Sovereigns Shield ... ... ... | 15 4 0 |
| Do Dragon ... ... ... | 15 0 0 |
| Australian ... ... ... ... | 24 0 9 |

### SILVER.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| 17 1/2 Penny ... ... ... ... | 69 0 0 |
| 47 Penny ready ... ... ... ... | 68 14 0 |
| Local per tola ... ... ... ... | 0 10 9 |
| First Settlement ... ... ... ... | 69 0 0 |
| Second " ... ... ... ... | 69 4 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Home market advanced 3d. There being more demand both for ready and forward, prices were put up by an anna. Tone firm.

Rapeseed.—Home market remained unchanged. There was moderate demand both for ready and forward and prices were well maintained. Tone steady.

Castorseed.—There was more enquiry for ready and forward prices advanced by four annas. Tone firm.

Cottonseed, Rapeseed, Mowraseed and Gingelly-seed.—There was moderate demand as much for ready and forward. Little business was done to shippers and prices remained unchanged. Tone steady.

Wheat.—The Home market advanced 1-8, but there being no demand for ready and forward, prices remained still. Tone quiet but steady.

| Description. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold ... | ...Rs. 10 6 |
| Linseed, Small ... | ... " 10 4 |
| RAPESEED— | |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | ...Rs. 6 8 |
| Yellow do. ... | ... " 7 2 |
| Do. Gujarat ... | ... " 7 6 |
| Rapeseed ... | ... " 9 12 |
| Castorseed ... | ... " 35 to 36 |
| Mowraseed... ... | ... " 6 11 |
| Maize ... ... | ... " 22 to 28 |
| Groundnuts ... | ... " 41 to 44 |
| Mustardseed ... | ... " 87 to 93 |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... " 33 to 47 |
| Khandesh Howri ... | } |
| Gulburga do. ... | } ... " 45 to 46 |
| Kalbur do. ... | } |
| Itaesi do. ... | } |
| White Gra, Bold 95/5 | } |
| Do. do do 85/15 | } ... " 42 to 45 8 |
| Do. do. do. 75/25 ... | } |
| Do. Mixed 50/50 ... | } |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | } ... " 40 to 41 |
| Do. do. 85/15... | } |
| Gin, Black Beaver ... | } ... " 39 to 40 |
| Do. do. Gadag ... | } |
| Gin Red Khandwa ... | } |
| Do. Maggi ... | } ... " 42 to 44 |
| Do. Yellow Hingnaghat | } |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | } ... " 43 to 52 |
| Do. do. Gujarat | } |
| Do. Black Kutni | } ... " 38 to 39 |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | } |
| WHEAT— | |
| Wheat Pissi ... | ... " 39 to 43 |
| do Kutha (Harda) | ... " 35 to 35 |
| Cottonseed ... | ... " 25 to 26 |

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 12th March :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 6,328 cwts |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 12,147 " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 3,872 " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 9,53[illegible] " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 552 " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,998 " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 2,184 " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 10,976 " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 3,923 " |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 58,526 " |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 19 " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 2,281 " |
| Jowarar ... ... ... | 49 " |
| Maize ... ... ... | 653 " |

## LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 3,000, unsold 45,000 on 173 3-4 and sales of Chinese mills yarn 10,000 and Japan mills 3,000. Tone of the market is firm.

200 Assar 10 6'13
300 Mayer Sassoon 10 6'11
200 China 20 7'9
300 Currimbhoy 12 7'1
300 Pubsaney 12 7'1
200 Crown 106 7 1-2
200 Hongkong 10 6'10 1-2
200 David 10 6'13
200 David 12 7
200 Down 12 7'3
700 Greaves 10 6'11

Our yarn market was firm. A large business was done with an advance of 1 anna.

## BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,462 1/2 |
| Bdia ... ... ... ... | 62 1-2 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 51 1/2 |

## MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 368 3-4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 687 1-2 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 3,105 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 195 |

## PRESSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Berar ... ... ... | 545 |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 780 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading ... | 445 |
| Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord. | 97 |
| Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ... | 188 |
| Bombay Flour Mill ... ... | 1,050 1-2 |
| Colaba Land & Mill ... ... | 1,100 |
| Port Canning ... ... ... | 740 |

## RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 662 1-2 C.D. |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 457 1/2 C.D. |

## COTTON.

On Saturday, both Liverpool and New York were unchanged. Prices for good Broach and Fine remained unchanged. To-day the opener being 3 to 5 points up and Marwaris being in the market to sell, Broach Ginned declined to Rs. 324 and Fine to Rs. 340. A moderate business was done at these rates. Prices for ready lots of all classes remain unchanged. Both exporters and mills are buying moderately and the market is steady.

The following are the purchases made on Saturday:—

| Bales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ellichpore | ...Japan Cotton Trdg Co | 304 |
| 200 | Poolgaum | ... do ... | 303 |
| 100 | Methia | ... do ... | 274 |
| 100 | Miraj | ...Tata & Co ... | 322 |
| 300 | Yeotmal | ... do ... | 308 |
| 300 | Kurry ginned | ... do ... | 335 |
| 100 | Bengal | ..Hindustan Mills ... | 235 |
| 500 | Southa | ...M Bussan & Co ... | 290 |
| 500 | Lasur | ...H Gooculdas & Co ... | 295 |
| 300 | Khandeiah | ... do ... | 288 |
| 100 | Akola (wet) | ...Colaba Land Mills Co | 245 |
| 100 | Malkapore | ...China Mills ... | 275 |
| 300 | Khandeiah | ... do ... | 280 |
| 300 | Bengal | ...David Sassoon & Co | 295 |
| 100 | Karanja (wet) | ..Kohinoor Mills ... | 280 |

We quote :—

| | | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin. Fine | ... | 259 |
| " Good | ... | 247 |
| Bengal Machine Gin. Fine | ... | 276 |
| " Good | ... | 261 |
| Sind Punjab Fine | ... | 272 |
| " Good | ... | 257 |
| Khandesh Fine | ... | 281 |
| " Good | ... | 272 |
| Amraoti Fine | ... | 297 |
| " " Good | ... | 289 |
| Akola Khanganm Fine | ... | 298 |
| " Good | ... | 290 |
| Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine | ... | 306 |
| " Good | ... | 298 |
| Yeotmal Fine | ... | 312 |
| " Good | ... | 306 |
| Nagpore Fine | ... | 319 |
| " Good | ... | 310 |
| Wardha Hingaghat Fine | ... | 321 |
| " Good | ... | 313 |
| Methia Fine | ... | 282 |
| " Good | ... | 274 |
| Broach Gin Fine | ... | 340 |
| " Good | ... | 325 |
| Sawginned Fine | ... | 327 A.-M. |
| Coompta Ginned | ... | 334 " |
| Westerns " | ... | 323 " |

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 12th March :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh ... ... ... | 737 | Bales. |
| Central India... ... ... | 1,295 | " |
| Basi and Nagur ... ... | 1,057 | " |
| Berar ... ... ... ... | 2,380 | " |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 1,998 | " |
| Comeas... ... ... ... | 7,295 | " |
| Dholera ... ... ... | 425 | " |
| Broach... ... ... ... | 3,324 | " |
| Coompta and Dharwar ... | 263 | " |
| Westerns ... ... ... | ..... | |
| Bengals (N. W. P.) ... ... | 180 | " |
| Bengals (Rajputana) ... ... | 1,288 | " |
| Sind ... ... ... ... | 358 | " |
| Persian ... ... ... | 39 | " |
| Total ... | 13,642 | Bales. |
| LIVERPOOL, March 14. | | |

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... ... | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... ... ... | 8,000 |
| Total Imports ... ... ... ... | 8,000 |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mar.—Apl. ... ... ... ... | 7 81+ 3 |
| Apl.—May. ... ... ... ... | 7 76+ 4 |
| May—June ... ... ... ... | 7 72+ 3 |
| June—July ... ... ... ... | 7 67+ 4 |
| July—Aug. ... ... ... ... | 7 60+ 3 |
| Aug.—Sept. ... ... ... ... | 7 20+ 4 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... ... ... ... | 6 87+ 4 |
| Oct.—Nov. ... ... ... ... | 6 67+ 5 |
| Nov.—Dec. ... ... ... ... | 6 52+ 5 |

## FREIGHT.

| Ports. | March Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp — ... | 15 6 ... | 16 0 |
| Dunkirk ... ... | 15 6 ... | 16 0 |
| Havre ... ... | ..... ... | ..... |
| Hull ... ... | 14 6 ... | ..... |
| Liverpool ... ... | 15 6 ... | 16 0 |
| Marseilles ... ... | 15 6 ... | 16 0 |
| Genoa ... ... | 15 6 ... | 16 0 |
| London ... ... | 15 0 ... | ..... |
| Hamburg ... ... | 16 0 ... | 16 6 |
| Venice... ... | 16 6 ... | 17 6 |
| Open Ports ... ... | Apr.-June ... | 14 9 |

Market steady, little business doing.

## METALS.

We quote :—

| | | | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 ... | | ... | 21... | Rs.53 6 |
| | | | 28... | " 57 8 |
| | | | 35 | |
| | | | 42 | |
| | | | 56 | |
| | | | 63 | Rs.56 6 |
| | | | 70 | |
| | | | 77 | |
| | | | 84 | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... | | ... | 28 | Rs.46 4 |
| | | | 35 | |
| | | | 42 | |
| | | | 49 | |
| | | | 56 | " 47 0 |
| Tin Ingots. ... | ... | ... | ... | " 40 8 |
| Spelter | S M | ... | ... | |
| | M M | ... | ... | " 19 6 |
| | J | ... | ... | |
| | G | ... | ... | |
| Georgahutte | | ... | ... | " 22 8 |
| Copper Iggobe | K S | ... | ... | " 49 6 |
| Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | | | ... | " 52 0 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings | | lbs. 14, 16 | | |
| | | 10, 12 | | " 47 0 |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th March, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ..... | 32 | 38,294 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 38 | 43,848 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th March 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 5th March 1910 :—

| Liabilities. | Mar. 5. Rs. | Mar. 26 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 1,03,00,000 | 1,03,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ... | 1,38,41,204 | 1,56,62,524 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ... | | |
| Other Deposits ... | 9,27,67,588 | 9,60,13,268 |
| Post Bills ... | 13,077 | 12,312 |
| Sundries ... | 20,62,688 | 21,20,110 |
| | Rs.... 12,89,84,557 | 13,41,08,214 |
| Assets. | | |
| Government Securities... | 1,40,68,617 | 1,40,77,095 |
| Other authorised Securities. | 17,04,193 | 17,04,192 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 2,68,98,320 | 2,59,97,322 |
| Loans do. do. ... | 3,34,07,838 | 3,44,74,168 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | 2,33,26,309 | 2,27,88,397 |
| Dead Stocks ... | 2,94,639 | 2,94,639 |
| Stamps ... | 6,730 | 6,605 |
| Bullion ... | 3,75,996 | 3,50,690 |
| Balance with other Banks. | 9,25,701 | 11,42,979 |
| Sundries ... | 1,51,717 | 1,74,374 |
| Cash ... | 2,78,24,497 | 3,31,27,354 |
| | 12,89,84,557 | 13,41,08,214 |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ... = £23,630,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 5th Mar. 1910, by Council Bills*... £22,712,877
" " By Gold ... £ nil
5 Balance to be remitted from 6th Mar. to 31st March 1910 ... £ 9,17,123

*Of this sum of £5,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your restby a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

# DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—360 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts jowaree, Ralli Bros.

City of Vienna s—2,000 cwts myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co ; 4,100 cwts myrabolams, T Memraz.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—565 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 75 cwts buffalo-horns, B Esmail ; 75 cwts buffalo horns, E Sawji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bassano s—4,000 cwts myrabolams, W Beohar; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, E O Emersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Ruth s—1,900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Dumbea s—5,199 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—7 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR MOSTYNDEEPS.

T R Thomson s—2,150 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Bassano s—1,250 ton manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—1,080 cwts myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Earl of Douglas s—150 bales hemp, E Oomersey 50 bales cottonfly, W L Patinji ; 50 bales cottonfly, T Ganji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—218 cwts myrabolams, T Canji ; 65 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 380 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 55 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 1,000 cwts teaseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 750 cwts myrabolams, Esdiandas Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—12 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 385 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brus ; 3 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—455 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Bohemia s—34 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer ; 6 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 394 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—26 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA

Silesia s—2,000, cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ventmoor s—257 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 19 bales twist M B Kaisha; 3 1-4 cwts ivory H Rawji Ishia s—150 cwts sharkfins K N Manee and Co; 6 1-2 cwts ghee W Assoomal, 25 cwts sharkfins C G Dhalabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—15 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 60 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 39 bales cotton Volkert Bros, 20 chests opium C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—350 bales cotton B D Master and Co.

Strathesk s—273 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 166 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

Salfordia s—300 bales cotton Glazbrook Co; 1000 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 1000 bales cotton H Gocaldas and Co; 500 bales cotton M M Essabhoy, 200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 600 M B Kalabe 3600 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 500 bales cotton S J David and Co 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton B Jairaj and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Salfordia s—200 bales cotton H N Marbosswalla and Co; 600 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

# DEPARTURES.

## Per s.s. "D. Balduino", March 15.

Passengers per Italian steamer "D. Balduino" sailing from Bombay for Genova to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No, 3 Shed at 12 a.m. sharp (Standard Time) for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfection Station at 10-30 a.m. sharp (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anderson, Mrs | Kroppset Sister |
| Abbott, Mr and Mrs D G and 3 children | Lorrain, Mr and Mrs |
| Allen, Mrs and 2 Misses | LeMesurier, Mr and Mrs nurse and child |
| Bensley, Col and Mrs C H and infant | Lukowsky, Mr |
| Baird, Miss | McBarne, Major A E |
| Berryman, Lieut E R P | Malefski, Mr W |
| Burn, Lieut A H | Mantiloni, Rev Fr |
| Carter, Rev R H | Macfie, Mr and Mrs. W |
| Clarke, Mr and Mrs C B | McConnell, Miss L |
| Caldwell, Master J | Minger, Miss E |
| Caldwell, Miss May | Muller, Mrs Miss and 2 children |
| Chamier, Mrs | Maddock, Miss M J |
| Candalori, Count Moroni | Newton, Dr F J |
| Calvert, Mr and Mrs R C M and infant | Parekh, Mr C N |
| Cargill, Mrs and Miss | Pritchard, Mr and Mrs and child |
| Carpendel, Lieut T M | Provost, Major and Mrs G H |
| Carleton, Dr M B | Porteons, Major C M |
| Carleton, Mrs E C | Remigius, Rev Fr |
| Dresbler, Mrs | Rowley, Lieut C P |
| Davies, Captain and Mrs H W | Raw, Rev J D |
| Davison, Mrs and Miss | Raw, Miss M |
| Davison, Mr J | Smythe, Lieut A P |
| Davison, Mr A | Gordon |
| Davison, Mr C | Strong, Capt H P |
| Ellertsen, Mr | Smith, Rev Fr William |
| Fox, Major L W | Spencer, Mr and Mrs B D |
| Fitzherbert, Mr and Mrs Foy, Mrs E R and Miss | Simpson, Miss J P |
| Frigo, Mr A | Smith, Miss M |
| Greenway, Mr | Savage, Miss A |
| Greenstreet, Capt T G | Savage, Miss D |
| Harrison, Mr A F | Schoonmaker, Mrs |
| Hazelgrove, Col and Miss | Thoms, Rev and Mrs J S and 3 children |
| Heap, Mr and Mrs J H | Thaekwell, Col and Mrs |
| Hamilton, Miss A | Thomas, Major and Mrs H |
| Hynes, Mr K G C | Veissg Mr E |
| John, Mr and Mrs G A | Vieiru, Mr A E Rocha |
| John, Miss M D | White, Mr C Finch |
| John's Nurse, Mrs | Welsh, Mr and Miss |
| Kiesans, Miss | Woodside, Miss G O |
| Kennedy, Rev and Mrs K W S | Webb Mr J R Orme |
| Kirissoglou, Mr C | Wilford, Capt A |

# ARRIVALS.

## Per s.s. "Olympia." March 16.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia" is due to arrive here to-morrow night with following passengers and will the passengers at Anchor Line shed Victoria Dock on the morning of the 17th instant :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Aldrich, Rev F C | Gee, Mrs 2 children infant and nurse |
| Aldrich, Mrs | Norbury, Maj |
| Aldrich, Miss J | Sanders, Miss H M |
| Aldrich, Master H | Sanders, Miss H M |
| Aldrich, Master V | Chambers, infant |
| Crooker, Maj A G | Sroder, Miss E |
| Croker, Mrs | Sutherland, Miss J |
| Daniell, Miss | |

## Per s.s. "Massilia," March 15.

The Anchor Line steamer "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 5-30 p.m sharp.

TO PORTSAID

Hall, Maj E H

TO MARSEILLES

Tudor, Mrs. H H

TO LONDON

| | |
|---|---|
| Bolton. Mr C D | Izat, Mrs A H and infant |
| Burdett, Capt E J | Kirkpatrick, Miss |
| Barnard, Mrs P | Nicolay, Mrs B V and infant |
| Coleman Mrs | Phelps, Mrs, child and governess |
| Commelins, Mrs F H B | |
| Conran, Capt D M | |
| Dyke, Capt D M | |

TO LIVERPOOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Dane, Mr H C | Shepherd, Miss |
| Irwin, Mrs J M | Sudderdean. Mr H |
| Milne, Mrs S H, child, infand and nurse | Sudderdean, Mrs and infant |
| Mahemad, Mr F | Sudderdean, Miss and 3 children |
| Milville, Capt J. | Starrock, Miss |
| Paterson, Miss G S | Wilson Mr G W |
| Roosmalecocq, Maj C | Wilson, Mrs |
| Roosmalecocq, Mrs | Wheeler, Rev WT |
| Ruddle, Miss H | Wheeler, Mrs and child |
| Shepherd, Rev J | Webb, Miss G A |
| Shepherd Mr G | Wittington, Miss |
| Shepherd Mr W H | |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

## REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass, on Wednesday the 16th instant at 7-15 (S. T.) for the repose of the soul of the late J. P. de Lemos, at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

### BIRTHS.

JORDAN—March 11, at the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, the wife of A E Jordan, A M I M E, Mechanical and Expert Sugar Engineer, United Provinces Exhibition, of a daughter.

KERR—March 8, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of H J Kerr, 2nd Leinster Regiment, of a son.

### DEATH.

JELLY—March 8, at Allahabad, of pneumonia, Rebecca, the dearly loved wife of Mr C T Jelly, late of the Indian Telegraph Department, aged 67 years.


H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bandar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim : "Despatch is the soul of business and method the soul of despatch."

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Alterations in train runnings on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, owing to the Easter Holidays, are notified in an advertisement on another page.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of February was 1,885 : daily average 67·3; total of new admissions 692, classified as follows:—Parsis 408; Hindus 228 ; and other castes 56. Number of children vaccinated 558.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The ship's company of the P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," by the kind permission of the Captain will give a smoking concert at the Seamen's Institute. Prince's Dock, to-morrow, the 16th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. The Chairman will be Mr. A. Valon. All friends of the Mission are cordially invited.

LECTURE.—"Old Testament Pictures" is the subject for the next lantern lecture to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. Miss A. M. R. Dobson, Mus. Bac., is the lecturer and the evening promises to be a very interesting one. There will be a few musical items.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Majunga Nossibe, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "Presedient," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, the 16th March. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE Y. W. C. A.—The following is the programme for a meeting at the Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines, on Wednesday March 16th, at 6-30 o'clock :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Address ... | Lady Muir Mackenzie. |
| "The Pleasures of Reading." | |
| Piano Selection ... | Mrs. Millard. |
| Song ... | Miss Spence. |
| Violin Solo ... | Mrs. Weldon. |
| Vocal Solo ... | Mr. Dennis. |

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. E. Hawkes, Bandmaster, at 6.30 p.m. this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ... | Indienne ... Selienick |
| Reminiscences of Gounod ... | Arr Godfrey |
| Romance ... | Sweet Star of Love, Robandi |
| Selection ... | Dorothy ... Cellier |
| Song (Cornet Solo)...Good Bye ... | Tosti |
| Paraphrase ... | The Tearin O'the Green ... Douglas |
| An Oriental Scene...A Dervish Chorus... | Sebek |
| a Trombone Quartit. | The Imago of the Rose ... Reichart |
| b Intermezzo ... | Starland ... O'Connor |

## THE MASONIC BALL.

THE Masonic Ball which will be held on Friday next promises to be an entire success. The most elaborate preparations have been made and a very large number of tickets sold and so, since the number of the latter is strictly limitted, those who intend going but have not taken tickets must make early application. The ball is open to all Masons and their families and also to non-Masons who are introduced by a Mason. It is hoped that H. E. the Governor may attend during the evening.

## NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

H. E. the Governor Sir George Clarke was to have visited the "Novelty" yesterday night to witness the grand shows at present exhibited by the Novelty Cinematograph at Bavelin Street, but His Excellency was unable to attend, but a party from Government House was present. This week's programme is a very attractive one, including some star films "The Egyptian Maid," the burning Cæsar Palace, the fascinating dance of Tagra before the Court of the Tyrant, and the solemn entry of Albert I, who recently succeedad the late King Leopold of the Belgians.

## THE GOLFERS' CUP.

The following is the result of the fourth round for the Golfers' Cup which is being competed for over the Bombay links :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F S Johnston | ...—7 | Johnston | Johnston | Johnston. |
| A Gittins | ...+1 | | | |
| C A Rees ... | ... Scr | Thacker | | |
| L Thacker ... | ...—3 | | | |
| R Aitken ... | ...+1 | | | |
| R M Mackay | ...—6 | Comber | Lattey | |
| E P Comber | ...—2 | | | |
| H P T Lattey | ...—1 | Lattey | | |
| C F Brandenburg | ...—9 | | | |
| P J Arnot ... | ...—3 | Arnot | Arnott | Arnott. |
| S N Powell... | ...—3 | | | |
| P W Cresswell | ...—4 | Cresswell | | |
| G Hargreaves | ...—5 | | | |
| A C Owen ... | ...—7 | Owen | | |
| E E Savi ... | ...—9 | | | |
| C W Breul ... | ...—8 | Breul | | |
| M [illegible] Ker | ... Scr | | | |
| T D Parry ... | ...—5 | Coombs | Durbury | |
| E E [illegible]bs | ... Scr | | | |
| B H Lambury | ...—2 | Durbury | | |
| B H [illegible]shead | ...—3 | | | |
| T R S [illegible]ckenzie | ... Scr | Laurie | Laurie | Lautie. |
| D N Laurie | ...—4 | | | |
| R D England | ...+1 | Jessop | | |
| J W Jessop... | ...—1 | | | |
| C E Marsden | ...—9 | Marsden | Marsden | |
| R Harwood | ...—8 | | | |
| A L S Roberts | ...+1 | Roberts | | |
| A S Orr ... | ...—3 | | | |
| R Butters ... | ...—9 | Scott | Scott | Scott. |
| R P Scott ... | ... Scr | | | |
| A P Stewart | ...—4 | Thompson | | |
| A S Bishop | ...—3 | | | |
| J Thompson | ...—2 | | | |

# POLICE NEWS.

## GANG OF SWINDLERS.

### Arrested and Sentenced.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Satalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Williamson and Inspector Fuller, of the Bombay Police, charged Kishan Baboji, Raghoonath Chintoo Daji Sokaji, Govind Hari, and others, with cheating different persons in respect of various sums of money, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 300.

The complaint was that for the last two months the accused who formed a gang of swindlers continued their frauds amongst the poor and labouring class of people. Kishan Babaji was the founder of the gang, his two principal haunchmen being Ragunath and Sakoji. Their plan was to make the ignorant people believe that they wanted their assistance for getting rid of some person by "jadoo" (black art), that person being found harmful to a certain rich man who was willing to pay Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 as a reward for the successful disposal of the troublesome fellow. One of the gang would find out a credulous man and talk about the reward. Another of the gang would after sometime go and see him and impress upon him that he was a "jadoogar," a man that knew black art. The credulous victim was soon taken in. He would ask him if by his black art he would dispose of a certain man. The reply, of course, was in the affirmative and the man was taken to the person who originally brought him the offer. The credulous fellow also agreed to bear sometimes partly and sometimes wholly the expenses for performing the "jadoo" ceremony on the successful conclusion of which he expected a share in the reward of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS.

Having heard of many such instances Mr. Williamson and Mr. Fuller started investigations with the following results :—

In one case a Hindu named Bapoo Bhima, employed as a labourer in the Pinjrapole, was induced to part with Rs. 152 which formed his life's saving and his ornaments. Keshow Babaji, the head of the gang, approached him first with the story of a reward of Rs. 5,000 ; the second, Raguath Chintoo, introduced himself as a sorcerer, while a third, named Baboo Vishnu, turned up as a policeman in plain clothes just in the nick of time when the three were going to share there ward and the party broke up. One Bapoo was shown a piece of paper which he was told was a cheque for Rs. 7,000, and he was induced to part with a small gold ear-ring, the only ornament left with him on the pretext that more money was required to pay to the Bank peons to get the cheque cashed and was told that the Bank was closed, that they would have to go to the High Court, etc. As soon as the accused found that Baboo had been cheated of all he possessed they ceased their visits to him. This made him suspicious and he handed over Keshowji to the police, who instituted a searching enquiry and ascertained that the first two of the trio had with the assistance of two others, named Daji Sakoji and Sardaprasad. Samprasad similarly cheated a mill-hand named Sewram Babaji in the sum of Rs. 800. In one case Ragunath Chintoo, with the assistance of two others, named Govind Hari and Kashiram Ganpat, had cheated Ambaji Govind, a servant in a shop at Mandvi, in respect of Rs. 276. It was found out that Keshowji Babaji had, with the assistance of one Rameshandra Narayan, cheated one Ladoo Rama in respect of Rs. 18, and with the assistance of one Baboo Govind he had duped Raghoo Bapoo and robbed him of Rs 25.

THE SENTENCES.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused as follows :—Keshav Babaji was convicted in four different cases. He had a record of five previous convictions, and was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and six months. Ragunath Chintoo, who had taken a prominent part by passing himself off as a sorcerer, has been ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and six months. Daji Sokaji was sentenced to eighteen and Govind Hari to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. Sardaprasad and Kashiram have been sentenced to one year's, Ramchandra Narayan to six months' and Baboo Vishnu to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Govind Hari has also been ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200 with the alternative of a further term of rigorous imprisonment for four months.

## CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Daji Vishram Rane, P. C., No. 619, G., with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15 and with forgery. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector Smith stated that, on the 3rd instant, a sum of Rs. 15 was sent to him by the Superintendent of the C. Division to be paid to Dr. Kothare as fees due to him for the examination he had made of three dead bodies. The policeman who brought the money gave it to the accused, who worked as Inspector Smith's letter clerk. On the 9th instant

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

From 1st April to about 1st June 1910 the duties of the Pilot Schooner at the entrance of Bombay Harbour will be carried out by a three masted vessel painted red, at anchor in the usual position of the Pilot Schooner.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

HM S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....E Stocken.....R I M
H I M S Redbreast.....Shuteer .....H I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 14.

Britannia .....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....2806 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bombay Maru.....2393 Terasaka.....N Y Kaisha
City of Vienna...2946 Greenham.....B & P S N & Co
Clematis.....2321 Davies.....Andrew Yuel & Co
Clan Mackinnon...2019 Backer J.....Finlay & Co
Dwarka .....158 Moxon.....M M & Co
Harpagon.....2302 Carmack.....
Ischia.....2481 Seleito .....F R S N & Co
Itola .....3401 Hanywood.....M M & Co
Irish Monarch...2792 Rettino.....
Kaisar .....505 Elton.....M M & Co
Maryatta.....911 Williams .....S N & Co
Nanshi .....911 Miers.....B & P S N & Co
Nusani.....2870 Cingan.....T Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Quilca.....4942 Anderson.....M M & Co
Ruth.....2222 Schanbji...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Navaz.....2532 Mitchell.....B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1231 Pigot...F-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Sovannah.....3071 James.....P O & S N & Co
Strathgarry .....2340 Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Salfordia.....2364 Stewart .....
Sirdhana .....2874 Austin.....M M & Co
T R Thomson...2261 Marshall...W & A Grahm & Co
Ventia .....2323 Pardon.....
Wardha.....2552 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Wickham.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Ventmoor ..... | 2214 | Griffith..... | Port Said... | 15 3... | W & A Graham & Co |
| B Bassano..... | 2762 | Boxchall..... | Hull ..... | 18-3..... | Finlay & Co |
| C&R Arcadia..... | 3513 | Barcham..... | London... | 23-3... | P & O S N & Co |
| F Barnby ..... | 2482 | Marsey..... | Hamburg... | 14-3... | Killick Nixon & Co |
| G Nuddea... | 1960 | Logan..... | Stream... | 14-3... | M M & Co |
| H President..... | 2086 | Jacabson..... | Zanzibar... | 15 3 | A Strandis |
| N Blakemoor..... | 2403 | Knott..... | Liverpool... | 23-3 | T Morrison & Co |
| M Strathesk... | 2802 | Malville... | Kobe... | 16-3... | P & O Co |
| P Newholm..... | 2194 | Clarke ... | Avenmouth... | 27-3 | W & A Grahm & Co |
| Q Pearlmoor..... | 2576 | Moffett..... | Hamburg..... | 14-3... | T Morrison & Co |

H W P D

Indravati...513...Eskeras...N-F N F...Bo S N & Co Ld
Saraswati...443 Ahmad ..Karachi...5-3...Bo S N & Co L

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Silesia..3340 Radonicich..Triste..16-3..A L S N Co
2 Massilia.....3250 Thomson ...Liverpool...15-3... W & A Grahame & Co
3 D Baldaino.....2684 Ronchi.....Genoa.....15-3... R S N & Co
5 Beira.....2812 Toder..... Hull ...15-3 ...W & A Graham & Co
6 Ben Nevis...2523 Laing...Karachi...15-3...James Mackintoch & Co
7 Bohemia.....2304 Gillhuber...Trieste.....16-3 ... A L S N & Co
8 Earl of Douglas.....2761 Carrie.....Antwerp 20-3 T Morrison & Co
10&11 Assaye...4359 Jones...Shanghai...16-3...P & O S N & Co
13 India...4184 Haddock...London.....26-3...P & O S N & Co

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | T R Thompson s.. | Marshell ..... | Port Said Feb 24 |
| | Harpenden s ..... | Carmacc ..... | Calcutta Mar 2 |
| | Vencita s..... | Pordon..... | Calcutta Mar 1 |
| | Mirani s ..... | Clingan ..... | Calcutta Feb 11 |
| | Ruth s..... | Schaubji ..... | Dalagoa Bay Feb 24 |
| | Dwarka s..... | Moxon ..... | Bassbra Mar 5 |
| | Clan Mackinnon.. | Backer..... | Berkentend Feb 13 |
| | Quilca ..... | Anderson ... | Rangoon Mar 2 |
| | Bombay Maru .... | Teranaka..... | Kobe Feb 13 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Africa s ..... | Chappel ..... | Persian Gulf |
| | Linga s ..... | Rothewell ... | Karachi |
| | Merton Hall s ... | Pronte ..... | Karachi |
| | Ben Nevis s..... | Laing ..... | Karachi |
| | Barnby s..... | Marsey..... | Hamburg |
| | Oceana s..... | Bruce..... | London Via Cal. |

The following vessel obtain his port clearance on Monday:—

Steamer D Baldaino Maggnzini Genoa

The following vessels began to load on Monday

Steamer Salfordia for China
" Kasara for Persian Gulf
" Naseri for Persian Gulf
" Clain Mackinnon for Liverpool
" Dumbea for Marseilles
" Ruth for Hamburg
" T R Thomson for Avonmouth

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s. s. Elysia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 14th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Dumbea left Colombo for Bombay on 12th instant and is expected here on 15th instant at 1 p.m

The Austrian Loyd's s. s. Korber from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the 19th instant at 1 a.m.

The same Co.'s s. s. China, from Triestie, left Aden on the 13th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 20th instant.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..... | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ..... | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..... | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ..... | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Thardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 9 | 5 | 30 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion... | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| Total..... | 22 | 20 | 119 |
| This day last year..... | 33 | 35 | 134 |

## THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 14th, 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A ..... | 109 | 64 | 7 |
| B ..... | 349 | 197 | 32 |
| C ..... | 71 | 78 | 17 |
| D ..... | 123 | 48 | 3 |
| E ..... | 180 | 98 | 20 |
| F ..... | 89 | 17 | 4 |
| G ..... | 56 | 7 | 0 |
| Total ... | 977 | 509 | 85 |
| Total killed to date rats | ... | ... | 1,486 |


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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

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All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO., King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Bettaah Champarun :—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible ; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 15th March, 1910.


## THE CONDITION OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

"We do not say that all is perfect, and that in no direction is there room for improvement and reform; but we do say that on the whole Great Britain has little to be ashamed of in her treatment of India in the past and has every encouragement to persevere in her task, regardless of the sneers and vituperations of her detractors." These words appropriately close a pamphlet, issued by the East India Association, and included in the new number of that Association's Journal, entitled "What is the Truth about the Condition of the Various Peoples of India?" The pamphlet embraces notes in reply to a recent report made by Mr. H. M. Hyndman to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, which he styled "The Ruin of India by British Rule." No better reply to his statements need, perhaps, be given than the recently issued White Paper by the India Office, a "Memorandum on some of the Results of Indian Administration during the past Fifty Years of British Rule in India." But the pamphlet of the East India Association presents the facts in a more palatable form, so it will prove acceptable. Says Mr. Hyndman, "This is the test of the merit of all Governments, Home or Foreign : Do they or do they not secure increased welfare for the body of the people governed ?" So far as India is concerned, there is only one possible answer to this question. But Mr. Hyndman will not accept it, preferring the Socialists' wrong-headed way of looking at things and expressing his preference for "the golden age" of Hindu rule, when parts of India were no doubt as well governed as any nation of the then world, and even of the reign of the Great Akbar. Instead of this he should, if he wished his report to be instructive and useful, have comparpe the present condition of India with that which prevailed during the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries, when all was anarchy and confusion. But Mr. Hyndman, if ever he studied Indian history, forgot or ignored the conditions preceding British rule and referred to the "great States which managed their own business capably for thousands of years, which outlived and recovered from invasions and disasters that might have crushed less vigorous countries." What those great States were, Mr. Hyndman omitted to inform his Socialist friends.

The pamphleteer quotes a few passages from Manucci for the purpose of comparing then and now, from a military point of view, and asserting that in the last thirty years famine has been brought under control, quotes from the same authority: "In 1702-1704 when there was no rain for two years, over two millions died in the Deccan. Fathers, compelled by hunger, offered to sell their children for a quarter or half a rupee, but were forced to go without food, finding no one to buy them." Mr. Hyndman says that India and its people are being impoverished by an excessive land-tax. To begin with, observes the pamphleteer, commenting on this assertion, that is a curious statement to emanate from a Socialist, for India is one of the few countries in which the State is admitted to be entitled to a share in the produce of the soil. The theory of land tenure in India is, and always has been, that the State is the owner of the land, and what is called the land-tax is really no more than the rent, which the tenure-holder or cultivator pays to the landlord. "Spoken of and regarded as a tax, it sometimes, no doubt, appears excessive ; but when we bear in mind that it is the rent which the tenure-holder or cultivator pays for the use of the land, the matter assumes a totally different aspect. Whatever views may be held as to the ownership of the soil in India, there can be no doubt that by immemorial custom the monarch, as representing the State, or, in other words, the people, is entitled to a share of all the produce and is also entitled to sell the land if its dues are not paid, so that he is, in fact, the *ultimus hæres* of all land. That the share of the produce taken by the British Government is not only not excessive, but far less than that taken by its predecessors or in Native States has been shown over and over again and it is not necessary to go into the question here. It must suffice to say that the land revenue collected by the British Government has never equalled that taken by former Native Rulers, and that where it has not been assessed and fixed in perpetuity, it is periodically revised by a set of specially trained officers, well acquainted with the conditions of the country and in sympathy with its people."

Mr. Hyndman, besides other statements which carry their own contradiction, makes some regarding Home charges. He regards the Secretary of State's drawing of bills on India as so much tribute paid by India to England and argues that England is thus draining India of its wealth for her own benefit, oblivious of the fact that such drawings are on account of just and legimate services rendered to India and it is not a vital matter whether those services are paid for in England or in India. As the writer pithily points out: "The bulk of Home expenditure represents interest payable on the millions of capital which England has lent to India mainly for the construction of railways, canals and other productive and beneficial works; a portion is on account of the pay or pensions of officers who are serving or have served in India; a portion represents the value of stores purchased in England; and it may be safely affirmed, whatever Mr. Hyndman may assert to the contrary, that so far the Home remittances being in any sense a tribute paid by India to England, there is hardly a penny remitted for which India does not get or has not got its full value." To Mr. Hyndman's objection to the influx of British capital into India, the only possible reply is that such capital is yearly adding to the wealth and resources of the country stimulating its productiveness and increasing its wage-fund. Only a few figures are quoted in reply to the Socialist leader, but those are very pregnant ones. In 1907-08, as official reports show, the value of the exports of Indian produce was £115,651,878, "which represents, not a tribute paid to the Ruling Power, but a surplus produce not needed by the country itself, or which would not have been grown at all but for the foreign demand. These exports of surplus produce enabled the country to import goods to the value of about £91,000,000, besides £8,000,000 worth of treasure." But it was not Mr. Hyndman's desire to bring forward incontrovertible facts like these. What he sought to do was to demonstrate that British rule has not secured increased welfare for the body of the people governed and incidentally that we were draining India of its wealth for our own enrichment. In that he signally failed. India absorbs treasure to the value of twenty millions sterling annually—which means that its people are advancing in prosperity, that they have more money to spend yearly and that more money is in circulation and of itself confutes Mr. Hyndman's contention that the country has not materially benefited by British administration.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND FISHERMEN.

No little consternation has been caused in deep sea fishing circles by the order recently issued by the Board of Trade that skippers and second hands of vessels engaged in the herring fisheries shall pass a qualifying examination. Navigation proper, as it is known by the officers of big ships, is unknown to the majority of these men, but the instinct of the sea has come to them through many generations and that it is valuable is proved by the very small number of accidents which they occasion. The Board of Trade's contention, however, is that they are a danger to regular shipping, for the drifters have a tonnage of fifty tons and upwards and often travel at as much as ten knots an hour. It is undoubtedly hard on the particular class of men. The majority of them have served all their lives on sailing vessels, but these are being gradually replaced in the fishing trade by steam drifters and the new order states that no man may go from sail to steam without passing a qualifying examination. By far the greater number know little but their trade, and for them the passing of an examination is impossible although they may be, and the majority probably are quite capable of dealing with any emergency which may arise. But as matters stand they must not command steam and the only thing for them to do under the circumstances is either to lose their employment or to ship before the mast—no pleasant position for a skipper of some years' standing. It appears that the Board of Trade may have to relax the rules very considerably. At first the orders were brought out so hurriedly that they would have been almost disastrous to the industry and considerable modification resulted from the pressure brought to bear. For some time the men have been making the most of their time ashore before the westward voyage begins, by attending classes for the purpose of learning navigation. Needless to say, those to whom reading, writing, and arithmetic are more or less foreign, experienced great difficulty in taking the lessons to heart. It is rather significant that many of the younger men have given up the task of study, as the rather formidable examination has proved uncongenial to them. The boat owners are naturally alarmed at this state of things, for there is a shortage of skippers already, and inducements are being offered for the men to persevere in their efforts to pass the examination, which is a difficult one for men of this class and education. In the case of the older men, the Board of Trade has granted "authorities" which hold good till 1912. What will happen then cannot be foretold. The Board of Trade has done much useful work by looking at things in a sensible manner and it is hard to believe that this change is as urgent as is alleged. In the end it may be necessary that all skippers should hold certificates, but if the present regulations are enforced it may result in there being no industry, for the younger men, who have acquired the necessary knowledge, in which to engage.

WIDENING FLEET STREET.

All lovers of London must feel a pang of regret that the widening of Fleet Street is to be recommenced in earnest. At present it is one of the most irregular streets in London and one of the most interesting. To the ordinary public it represents newspaper land and in less degree it does to the journalist, for it is in the back streets which lie behind it, north and south, that most of the big offices exist. But to all it is the heart of things with an irresistible attraction of its own which once felt is never relaxed. And the attraction is a hard mistress. The estimated cost of the widening is four hundred thousand pounds so that work on a large scale is contemplated. From an utilitarian point of view it is essential that it should be carried out, for it is one of the two main arteries from East to West and is only half, if as much, the width of Oxford Street and Holborn. But sentiment counts for much and it must necessarily cause pain that old buildings—for many still remain—should be destroyed and with them all that is left of incidents and figures which recall names which are landmarks in the history of English literature. Except to the smaller weekly papers the pulling down of the old houses will make little difference. The *Daily Telegraph* has its huge offices in "The Street" as too has the *Morning Advertiser*, but the large offices of the *Daily News* and the *Chronicle* are but show rooms and the real hives lie in other streets, The *Standard* too, the *Morning Leader* are near by, but not in The Street, while the two best known half-penny papers are in splendid isolation almost on the Embankment. But Fleet Street is a landmark and its renovation will not be received as an unmixed blessing, even if it does admit of swifter flowing traffic.

INDIAN ARREST IN ENGLAND.

We have yet to learn the precise charge on which Vinayak Damodar Savarkar has been arrested, but if it serve to prove to the supporters of sedition abroad, to the associates of Shyamaji Krishnawarma and the propagators of anti-English literature there that they cannot move about with impunity, we welcome the news of the arrest. Savarkar is the man who created a disturbance at the Caxton Hall meeting, presided over by the Aga Khan, to express horror and indignation at the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca and who assaulted Mr. Edward Palmer with a chair. Describing him, the following morning, the *Times* stated that he had been connected with the *Indian Sociologist* and was at one time one of the managers of the notorious "Indian House" in Highgate, where many students learnt sedition. Notwithstanding his letter of explanation, which, so as not to prejudice his case, we give in another column, the Benchers of Gray's Inn, where he was a student, resolved that he was not eligible for call to the Bar. Since then, presumably, he has spent his time on the Continent whence he was returning when arrested. We may mention in this connection that the youth Mithisingh, who left the mail steamer at Ismalia, a few weeks ago, is also said to have been refused his call to the Bar, and he too has taken refuge with Krishna Varma, in Paris.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Salsette*, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. BRANSON, Accountant General on leave has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

THE Revd. E. Cox has been appointed Archdeacon of Madras and will be installed in office on the 16th instant.

MR. MOLLINSON, Inspector General of Agriculture, will proceed home on combined leave this summer and Colonel Pease, Inspector General C. V. D., will also go home on leave.

A NEW *Weekly Commerce* has made its first appearance in Calcutta and met with good success. It is a weekly review of Indian financial, commercial and industrial progress.

THE Prussian police are carrying cameras with which they take snapshots of prohibited Socialist processions. The photographs constitute evidence against disturbers of the peace.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th February shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 28,836 maunds with an increase of Rs. 50,746 in the earnings.

YESTERDAY, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod reserved his judgment on the summons he had granted to the Official Liquidator of the Lakhmidass Khimji Mills against Mr. Gordhandass Khatau in respect of certain havalas for yarn sold to the defendant by the Mills.

MR. JUSTICE MITCHELL, the new Government Resident of the Northern Territory of Australia was to leave Adelaide by the R. M. S. "Malwa" on March 3 for India, where he will make an investigation and report on the subject of tropical wheat culture.

THE Prince of Arcot has consented to stand for election to the Imperial Legislative Council in response to many letters and the telegrams asking him to stand. H. H. the Aga Khan has wired to the Prince as follows : —"Please stand for the Viceroy's Council and greatly honour the community ; besides this is the most honourable service to Islam."

LALA DURGA Parshad, President, Lahore Arya Samaj, whose letter to Sir Louis Dane, elicited a favourable reply from His Honour and cleared much of the situation, has resigned his post as President on account of serious differences of some of prominent members of the Arya Samaj.

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## AUSTRALIAN MADE GOODS.

### The Coal Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 28.

ACCORDING to a statement made by Judge Scholes before the Northern Miners' Wages Board at Newcastle on Wednesday another hitch has arisen as to the resumption of work at the mines. His Honour and the other members of the Board were in consultation with Mr. Kelynack (for the proprietors) for nearly two hours, and on the proceedings being made public, he said :—I am sorry to say that we are not in a position to declare this matter settled. Something has arisen, whether it is serious or not in regard to bringing the parties together. The position has arisen in which I think that it would be wise to see the proprietors once more before saying that the negotiations for settlement are off. Mr. Forsyth, the proprietors' representative, has undertaken to call a meeting of the proprietors here to-morrow. This afternoon we will go on with the work of the Board, and then to-morrow, if the proprietors meet, I shall go to them once again and try to bring about an understanding about one matter only that stands in the way of a complete settlement. At the proper time all negotiations, etc., will have to be made known, and will be made known by me, especially (and his Honour spoke very emphatically)—especially if they miscarry. Mr. Mitchell, Secretary of the Federated Engine-drivers' Association, made an application to the compulsory Wages Board at Newcastle on Thursday for an order prohibiting the colliery proprietors from discriminating against members of his union. Judge Scholes informed Mr. Mitchell that he had no power to deal with such an application, which would have to be made to the Industrial Court. There are said to be about 300 members of the Federated Association working in Newcastle West, mostly mechanics in particular branches of the mining industry, but probably places could be found for all but a very small proportion. It is believed that rather than see 1,000 men kept idle the engineers may not press their claims. The position as far as the miners are concerned is without change. They are apparantly determined to stand by the men who came out to support them. Mr. Charlton, M.L.A., is bitterly disappointed, and if the miners had not already accepted the compulsory board it is plainly evident that they would not now come in. Judge Scholes is making Herculean efforts to prevent the widening of the breach. In answer to a remark by Mr. Charlton, he said: "The best course to follow is a peaceful one. We have done splendidly. We have got over all the hurdles and come to a brick wall. Having got to it don't let us give up, but let us find a way round or pull it down. If you will be advised by me, for the sake of the people you are representing, keep on here." Mr. John Brown, one of the largest colliery proprietors, says that he will not go back on the engine-drivers, firemen, shiftmen, and deputies who remained loyal. Several top hands have already refused reinstatements.

AUSTRALIAN MADE GOODS.

The Prime Minister has arranged to deliver his next election speech at Bendigo to-day. Among other things he will deal with the Government's attitude in regard to locally made goods. This question has arisen out of the demands of the Iron Trades Council that the Government shall submit to Parliament at the earliest opportunity a motion making it compulsory for the present and subsequent Governments or any department, when calling for tenders for any machinery or material to make it a condition that all such work must be wholly manufactured within the Commonwealth unless Parliament has specifically stated that certain articles or portions of them cannot at present be made here. The Prime Minister made available on Saturday the departmental reply to the charge of favouritism towards the Fitzroy Dock in connection with the acceptance of the New South Wales Government's tender for the supply of a power generating plant for the small arms factory at Lithgow. The report of Colonel, Owen, Inspector-General of Federal Public Works, is as follows :—"Manufacturers were given all possible latitude consistent with the efficiency of the required machinery. The conditions accompanying the specifications permitted the offer of boilers other than those specified provided that the preference should be up to the standard required. Only two tenders were received to supply locally made machinery, one from engineering works in New South Wales, and one from a Melbourne firm. The electrical plant under the New South Wales tender was to be nearly all imported the Melbourne tender included a sub-offer for one portion of the plant by another Victorian firm. The New South Wales tender is lower than any other tender received by the Home Affairs department and the steam plant will be entirely of local manufacture expecting parts such as boiler tubes and headers and boiler plates which cannot be made in Australia at present. It was understood when tenders were called that only one firm in Australia manufactures the electrical plant, and that only one firm was manufacturing the high speed engines. Prohibition against importation would have practically created a monopoly ; the result would have been a largely increased expenditure, as was subsequently proved by the tenders received. An obligation to accept the only tender received for entirely local manufacturers would have resulted in an increase of £4,000 in round numbers over the tender accepted. In another case prohibition would have resulted in an increase of £92 on a price of £300 for light rails. Although the Minister for Home Affairs holds the discretionary power, the instances in which importation is necessary are infrequent. The Minister has instructed executive officers in charge of Commonwealth works to give preference to local productions, notably cement, provided that they fulfil prescribed conditions and their use does not entail increased expenditure.

LABOUR DEMAND EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY.

For weeks and months past in Western Australia the ear has constantly been required to listen to the cry. "We cannot find work to do." So consistently was it kept up that at last it found an echo in certain quarters, and became almost a slur upon the community. But the thinker would ask : Was there any justification for the alarm when it was well known that there were hundreds of men required in the country lands to develop the State, and at the same time earn very fair wages and gain considerable experience ? Was it not, another might ask, rather that many of those who were out of employment preferred to remain so rather than leave the gay surroundings of the city ? Of course in many instances both questions could be answered merely by the statement that such and such a man was married and could not afford to take his family away, and did not desire to leave them behind. If, however, the unemployed in the city were limited only to the married parties, it is fairly safe to say that with the absence in the country of the, perhaps younger, bachelor worker the benedict would soon be in the happy position of a wage earner. The above remarks were suggested by a visit yesterday to the Government Labour Bureau, in Irwin-street, where were noticed lounging about, sleeping, or nonchalantly smoking, a crowd of some 60 of 80 men of all ages, sorts, and conditions. At first sight it seemed that there must be a serious glut in the labour market, but further investigation disclosed a peculiar state of affairs. Facing all these men, pinned all over the blackboards suspended outside the bureau and even overflowing to the verandah walls themselves were dozens of placards, each notice giving the information that such and such labour was urgently asked for mostly in some department or other of farm work. Amongst these cards, and forming by far the majority, were seen notifications for vacancies for drivers, ploughmen, burners off, clearers, teamsters, and so forth at the not inconsiderable wage of 30s. a week and keep, for labourers at 7s. and 8s. a day, for general farm hands at from 25s a week and keep, and for lads at from 15s. a week and keep, besides many other demands for labour too numerous to particularise. "The demand had exceeded the supply," was actually the state of things which had occurred—here were farmers, squatters, etc., in the country appealing for men, and appealing so far as those 60 or 80 were concerned in vain. Reference to Mr. Hitchens, the officer in charge of the bureau, who kindly supplied the information asked for, disclosed the fact that since January 1, 1910, the applications for workers (mostly from the country) had amounted to 683, as against 344 applications for the corresponding period in the year 1909. Each application, be explained, was treated as one, although in the majority of cases it asked for two or more hands, and in many came up to 10 and a dozen. It will be seen, therefore that the different between the two periods, 284, really meant a demand for many more labourers and others than that number, and probably meant a demand for 1,000 men more than were asked for at the same time last year. Further figures showed that from the beginning of this financial year (July 1, 1909) to date the number of applications for workmen totalled 2,032, and for a similar period in the previous year 1,376, being a difference of 656 in favour of the present year. It is claimed by landowners that if they could only obtain the labour they require they could bring under cultivation many more thousands of acres of land at once that would otherwise have to wait some years before being tilled. From the figures above quoted, which are gleaned from only one of the labour bureaux which exist in the city, it would appear, with all the outcry there has been for work, that if those who voiced the complaints cared to accept it there is enough work and to spare for all.

WARLIKE NATIVES.

Mr. Robert Brown, the managing partner of Messrs. Edgar, Chalmers, and Brown's Mt. Hart station, recently came into Derby, and although making no official report to the local police, he informed several residents that he had been forced to leave the station owing to insecurity from native attacks. Mt. Hart is about 130 miles from Derby, near the Leopold Ranges, and the natives in this neighbourhood have always been troublesome. Mr. Brown is the only white man on the station, and he went after a mob of natives who had been spearing the cattle. He entered their camp and destroyed over 150 of their spears. The natives, who numbered about 100, surrounded him, and he only escaped by firing his rifle over their heads. Mr. Brown reported the matter to his partner (Mr. Edgar) in Broome, and has since returned to the station. Constable McKay left on Friday with instructions to investigate the matter fully. Cattle spearing is alarmingly prevalent, and all the undermanned stations are suffering severely from the attacks on their stock. On Ashton's station, near the Leopold Ranges, nearly the whole of the cattle have been killed. The natives have no fear of gaol, in fact, they prefer it to their natural state. The current opinion in the Kimberley districts is that the only solution of the difficulty is to place the natives on reservations and keep them well under control. It is held that the best plan for the Government to pursue would be to accept the three leases offered by the Kimberley pastoralists and the 1,000 head of stock offered to start the reservation going, and get sufficient native troops from Queensland to keep the natives in their reserves. While the present system continues of sentencing prisoners to a punishment they desire the pastoralists only look on the Government measures as encouraging further outrages.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

The clearance for London from Fremantle of the heavily laden steamer Armadale marks something of an epoch in the history of our local wheat exports trade the vessel's holds containing a record shipment of Western Australian grain—84,749 bags roughly, 7,000 tons, loaded by Dalgety and Co. The steamer Bahburton moved into the berth vacated at Victoria Quay by the Armadale, and in the course of a few days will commence taking aboard 6,250 tons of wheat to the same agency for overseas. The Russian ship Lindisfarne at present discharging phosphates at the quay, 10 days or so hence is to take in for Messrs. Ockerby, Lehmann and Co. 30,000 bags of wheat after which she will voyage to Queenstown to await orders and the same firm expect the barque Isabel Browne to move in sight from Delagoa Bay at any moment. She comes in ballast and is with 2,200 tons of local grain to follow the same course homeward as the Lindisfarne. The Norwegian ship Marita now lying in Gage Roads in ballast, moves in to the wharf during the coming week to load a shipment of wheat for Cave and Co. In a day or two the barque Storesand, for a destination so far not determined, is to ship 2,400 tons of wheat for John Darling and Sons. Due shortly from Gothenburg the steamer Kratos is to take from the State to the agency of the same firm a further 5,000 tons, the first portion of its consignment being taken aboard at Geraldton and the remainder at Fremantle. Dalgety and Co., on the arrival of the Australian towards the middle of next month, will probably despatch a further shipment. Since the inauguration of the present season 381,663 bags of export wheat have safely negotiated the samplers' tests at the Fremantle wharves. On Victoria Quay there were stacked up to 6 o'clock last evening 181,216 bags, and on the North Wharf—across the river—a further 9,321 bags are piled. The total amount shipped from Fremantle during the present season is 191,136 bags, representing 601,895 bushels the following being the details (the quantity of bushels appearing in parentheses):—January 5, barque Nebo, 22,852 bags (70,346); January 10 steamer Yola, 1,875 bags (5,783); January 20 sailing ship Primus, 20,692 bags (65,743); February 8, steamer Muirfield, 60,966 bags (188,827); February 25, steamer Armadale, 84,749 bags (271,196).

A.

## THE FACTORY AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you give me the space of a few lines to ventilate a great nuisance ? There is a soda water factory at the Taj Hotel. It works night and day and does not allow a moment's peace to the inhabitants of the locality though they have to pay such high rents for the residences.

May I ask your help ? Will you or your readers tell me if it is lawful to keep a factory in such a locality ? The noise it makes the live-long day and the whole night is simply maddening. Will not the Police Commissioner or the Health Officer take up the matter ? Is there nobody to guard the public peace and health ? On Sundays even we have not a peaceful hour to enjoy rest. It keeps its eternal phat, phat and thumping, and drives us nearly mad.

Cannot the Hotel people remove the factory somewhat far away from the Public Road ? Sir, I ask your help. It is enough if any body comes and stops a couple of hours on the road to convince himself.

TIRED.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The B. B. & C. I. Railway have revised their timings of local and suburban trains as from March 7th, and, in deference to the wishes of some of my friends, I wish through the medium of your columns to call the attention of the authorities to the very undesirable change they have effected in that the semi-fast Virar local leaving Church Gate at 6-32 p.m., which runs from Grant Road to Bandra direct, will not now land passengers at Andheri. In recent times Andheri has gained its own importance and coupled with this the fact that it is at present harbouring plague refugees from Bandra and Bombay, to many of whom the former 6-30 was convenient to travel by, it would seem that this change should not have been contemplated at all. A number of business men and employes in the Fort who leave their offices at 6 o'clock are now called upon to wait till 6-39, when they are dragged home at almost snail's pace. There can be no reason whatever for not timing the train referred to to drop passengers at Andheri, as apparently it would cause no inconvenience to anyone, nor can it be a matter of obstruction to the following train. Will the Railway people reconsider the matter and direct a stoppage at Andheri.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Sukeat his by public notification issued a warning to this people that any individual who may be found within State limits guilty of subscribing to a paper of seditious contents against the British Government, will be given severe and examplary punishment. His Highness has also directed the Police and official staff of State to bring to the Durbar any such person so that he may be made to pay the penalty of his misdeeds.

[ *By Telegraph to Perth W.A. ]

## INDIAN SEDITION IN ENGLAND.

### SAVARKAR ARRESTED IN LONDON.

### Attempt to Escape.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Indian law student, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, who was refused admission to the Bar in July last, was arrested at Victoria Station yesterday, when arriving from Paris, on an Indian warrant, charging him with sedition and inciting to murder in India. On the detectives accosting him, he darted back, but was surrounded and overpowered after a brief struggle. He immediately became calmer. He was taken to Bow Street, where he will appear to-day.

LATER.

The Indian student Savarkar was arrested in obedience to a cablegram from the Indian Government. He is a native of Nasik. Since the Gray's Inn refused to call him to the Bar he has been under observation. He appeared at Bow Street to-day when formal evidence of arrest was given. He was remanded and bail was refused.

[The Benchers of Gray's Inn in July last resolved that Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a student of the Society, is not eligible for call to the Bar. This followed his behaviour at a meeting presided over by the Aga Khan, to express horror at the murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca. At that meeting Sir Mancherji Bhownagree submitted the resolution and when, according to the *Times'* report, the Chairman put the resolution and declared it to be carried, a Mr. Savarkar, a short, slim-looking young Indian in a dark suit, jumped to his feet in the centre of the hall and announced that he was not in agreement with the motion.

"Throw him out!" was the cry on all hands, and many readily responded to it. For a few minutes the meeting was in uproar. Chairs were raised in the air, while sticks were used freely. The dissenting student was severely mauled, and his face disfigured. A few of his comrades—stated to be India House students—turned their attention to their comrade's ejectors. One of them struck another student, giving him a cut on the head with a walking stick. The police arrived on the scene, and order was ultimately restored, while the objector to the motion crept out by a back way.

The man whose head was cut made his way to the platform and said a few words. He was described as Mr. Edward Palmer, a member of the East Indian community. "I come here," he said, "to speak to you with a certain amount of authority. I am an Indian descended from those men who helped to build the British Empire, and when a man of that description stands up amid a gathering of Indians of all castes and communities, and deliberately raises a voice against that resolution, I tell you you are wanting as men if you would not put him out".

SAVARKAR'S STATEMENT.

The next day the "Times" published the following letter from Savarkar:—In reference to the unfortunate incident which happened in the meeting held at Caxton Hall this evening in order to express horror at the murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie, it is to be feared that my attitude would be open to misinterpretation.

The fact is that, when the president put the resolution before the meeting and asked those in favour of the same to raise their hands, he acknowledged the right in accordance with the invariable practice in all public meetings of every one who was present to vote according to his choice. The resolution was explained by those who proposed and seconded it so as to presume the criminality of the man who is accused of having committed the murder. It seemed to me an encroachment upon and assumption of the authority of the Law Courts to declare a man who is still under trial to be a criminal. The man accused of the murder has made no confession. So it seemed to me more just and appropriate to omit the words "crime" and "criminals" from the resolution. As the proceedings had advanced too far to effect this, I simply voted against the resolution as it stood and wanted to bring to the notice of the president the fact that the resolution could not be declared as passed unanimously. I was perfectly within my right as a voter, and the only proper way for the president was to count the votes against and for and declare the result. But some excited spirits forgot themselves so much as to shout "Eject him," etc., and even went so far as to threaten me with physical force. I stood perfectly calm, simply asserting my right and without giving the least provocation. In a minute or two one man, Mr. Palmer by name, reached to the place where I was standing and attacked me while I was actually in the act of explaining the meaning of my opposition in clear terms, though they were drowned in the cry of the excited few. The man who committed this unproved assault upon one who simply insisted upon either being heard or ejected will soon be brought before the Courts. Meanwhile I hasten to write this letter to you to explain my conduct at the meeting and to prevent any misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

The accused was an associate of Krishna Varma, and, according to the "Times," for some time one of the managers of "India House," which he states he left in April last.]

## THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

### Its Submission to the Lords.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The *Times* understands that it is not intended to re-introduce the Finance Bill as the financial year will expire before any steps are taken to authorise the taxes. Consequently it is considered unnecessary again to submit the Budget as a Bill to either House and inasmuch as the alternative procedure is by resolutions authorising taxes, the Budget proposals will not be re-submitted to the Lords.

A Lobby correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, however, says that there is no doubt that the old Budget will be again introduced in April.

## A BULGARIAN ELOPEMENT.

### Troops Fire on the Mob.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

An encounter between the troops and people took place at Rustchuk yesterday. The troops fired, killing fifteen and seriously wounding thirty people.

The trouble was due to the elopement of a Musulman girl with a Bulgarian and to the decision of the Court that the girl, being a minor, must be given up to the parents. People sided with the couple.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Salsette" with the English Mails of 4th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day, and the s.s. 'Morea' for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p. m. to-day.

## ITALY AND SOMALILAND.

### Restriction of the Mullah Intended.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Rome advices state that the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Italian Chamber, admitted, that the conditions in Northern Somaliland were unsatisfactory. The Government did not desire to take vigorous action against the Mullah, but proposed to hem him in an ever-narrowing circle and strengthen the power of Government in the Sultanate of Mijertains.

## THE NEAR EAST.

### The Balkan Powers and Turkey.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The impending visits of King Ferdinand and King Peter to Constantinople, are due to the initiative of the Bulgarian and Servian Governments. They are regarded in Constantinople as the outcome of the efforts of Russia to effect a rapprochement between those two States and Turkey, with a view to their ultimate federation.

## THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

### Dividend again Passed.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Berlin telegrams state that the annual report of the North German Lloyd shows that the gross profits were 32,899,000 marks. No dividend is declared.

## THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

### Lord Rosebery's Motion.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Debate on Lord Rosebery's motion to go into Committee to consider the reform of the organisation of the Lords, which opens to-day, is expected to extend to Thursday. His further resolutions on the subject will not be discussed until after Easter.

## MR. PATTEN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Mr. Patten has left England on return to America.

## COUNT MADRE'S POLO TEAM.

### A Compliment to Indian Polo.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The *Times* is gratified at the announcement that Count Madre has purchased Australian polo ponies, thus avoiding the mistake of bringing Arabs or country-breds to England.

It says: "It is very satisfactory that both Count Madre and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar are thoroughly conversant with the English form and conditions. If the Maharajah of Cooch Behar is able to collect a team of the class of Dokul Singh, he will be gratifying a wish, long cherished by everyone who has seen best Indian polo."

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

### Latest Betting.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—

5 to 1 against Christmas Daisy.
9 to 1 against Cinderello.
10 to 1 against Valens and Delirium.
100 to 7 against Hymettus, Duke of Sparta and Juliet II,
25 to 1 against Norman III.
100 to 3 against Forerunner II.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P.

[Mr. Timothy Charles Harrington has been the Parnellite representative of the Harbour Division of Dublin since 1885—also for sometime Hon. Sec. of the Irish National League. As have been so many other Irish politicians he was interested in journalism and founded the *Kerry Sentinel* in 1877. He took a prominent part in the Land League and National League. He was formerly M. P. for Westmeath being elected in 1883 and in 1887 was called to the Irish Bar so that he was able to act as Counsel for Mr. Parnell in the famous Commission of 1888 and 1889. He was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1901.]

## THE SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

### A Public Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

Dewan Bahadur Vencataswamy Naidu, Sheriff of Madras, gave a banquet on Saturday night to a large gathering of citizens in his private residence and the function was a brilliant success. The Governor was present and after the host had proposed the health of the King-Emperor, the Sheriff's health was submitted by His Excellency, whose reference to the host of the evening were received with much cheering and satisfaction. The Sheriff made a modest reply. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick proposed the "prosperity of the town of Madras," to which the Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Hunter, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. O. Robinson, Chairman of the Trades Association, replied.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

### Arrival in Calcutta.

### VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Dalai Lama and his suite of seventy-five men reached Calcutta at 1 o'clock to-day and was met at Sealdah station by a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, a strong contingent of Buddists and a sprinkling of Indians and Chinese. The platform was decorated with the conventional red baize and the station was well guarded by the police. Among those present on the platform to receive the Grand Lama were: Captain Muir, representing the Viceroy, Raja of Kurupam, Mr. Dharmapala and a representative from the Foreign Office. A Bhuddist deputation headed by the Raja of Kurupam and Rev. Dharmapala intended to offer scarfs in accordance with Tibetan custom, but owing to want of time were unable to do so.

The Dalai Lama after being introduced to some, drove to Hastings House which has been specially fitted for his stay. Mr. Hodges, Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, Gartok, was in charge of the party from Darjeeling. The Dalai Lama will pay a visit to the Viceroy to-morrow morning and His Excellency will return the visit in the afternoon.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

There was a very impressive ceremony at Government House this morning, when His Holiness the Dalai Lama paid a visit to the Viceroy, His Holiness accompanied by Mr. Bell, Political Officer, and six members of his staff, were driven into Government House where a detachment of the 88th Carnatics furnished the Guard of Honour and presented arms at the foot of the staircase. His Holiness and party were received by Captain Gibb, A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy, and on the landing by Mr. Butler, Foreign, Secretary the Dalai Lama was escorted to the throne room where he was received by the Viceroy who invited him to a throne on his right. His Excellency enquired about the Lama's health and asked him if he had suffered much from the hardships of his journey. His Holiness replied that the journey down to Calcutta was comfortable and he was in very good health. In replying to the Viceroy's enquiry the Dalai Lama said that he liked Calcutta. Throughout the interview Mr. Bell acted as interpreter.

The Dalai Lama presented the Viceroy with a silk scarf. The Viceroy gave the Dalai Lama tea to drink and he shook hands with everybody, smiling all the time. A salute was fired at the departure of His Holiness who left Government House under an escort of the Bengal Cavalry.

Immediately after the Dalai Lama left Government House the Viceroy invested Sir Harvey Adamson with the insignia a of the K.C.S.I.

The Viceroy paid a return visit to the Dalai Lama at Hastings House and was accompanied by his staff. The Dalai Lama will make a three days' stay in Calcutta and then return to Darjeeling where he will watch developments.

## THE RAID NEAR BANNU.

### Further Details of Captain Stirling's Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 14.

With regard to the raid near Bannu the "Tribune's" Bannu correspondent writes:—Raiders, 32 in number, had come, at the instigation of a villager of Bomanzai, to plunder the city of Hakki, a tehsil in Bannu district, on the evening of 11th instant, but the man at the same time informed the authorities at Bannu by wire of the raiders' intention. Mr. Harris, Commandant, Border Militia, on receiving informatieu, left for the place instantly together with 30 sepoys of the Border police. At about 2 p.m. Colonel Minchin, Deputy Commissioner, who was out on tour, came back and ordered to collect as many carriages as possible within an hour. About 100 sowars of Cavalry and 100 men of Infantry started on carriages for the place together with military British officers and the Deputy Commissioner. At about 8-30 p.m. the raiders who had also got scent of the arrival of military fired all at ones killing Captain Stirling, of the 57th Rifles, with seven more sepoys and wounding eleven other sepoys. The raiders then tried to decamp, but eleven of them were shot, out of whom five were said to have died and others have no hope to survive. Rest of the raiders escaped, it being dark the Cavalry Swars and the Border Military Police pursued them. The dead bodies of Captain Stirling and other sepoys were brought to Bannu. On the afternoon of 12th the Regiment and the Cavalry together with Police and Military officers have also come back. The dead body of Captain Sterling was buried in Bannu cemetery at 7 p.m. on the 12th.

## THE MUSSOORIE MURDER.

### Corporal Allen's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

It is believed that the appeal of Corporal Allen has been sent to the Viceroy. A fresh development has taken place in this case. It is said that persistent search has revealed in fact that one of notes not forthcoming in the trial and supposed to have been taken away along with the other money during the murder of Clapp has been discovered and that it was used by Clapp in making remittances.

## BUDDAH'S RELICS.

### Final Disposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 13.

The compound in Mandalay of Kyimyis Mahaya, widow of late Mindem King is being put in proper form for the reception of Buddah's relics. After the relics have been kept for one month there, they will be deposited for safe custody in the Arakan pagoda, till such time as a permanent shrine is erected. It is now thought fit to erect a suitable edifice on Mandalay Hill and expert opinion is being taken on the master.

## BURGLARS IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

A gang of daring burglars broke into the Government Telegraph office at Barrackpore and robbed the Telegraph Master's steel box and carried away valuables, worth Rs. 500. The matter is now under police enquiry. The burglars left the Government property untouched.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### BRITISH POLITICS.

### The Radicals and the Government.

### THE VETO QUESTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

At a meeting of thirty Radicals yesterday, Sir Charles Dilke presiding, a resolution was passed declaring that although Mr. J. A. Pease's speech at Ilkeston implied that the Government intended to attempt to reform the House of Lords, anything beyond the limitation of the Lords' veto would find no large amount of support among the Liberals. It is expected that the climax to the Government's fate will be reached on Monday. The dissentient Radicals are determined to make Sir J. H. Dalziel's resolution regarding the House of Lords the occasion for a demonstration against the Government. The Redmondites will meet on Monday to decide whether or not they will support the resolution. It is understood that Mr. Balfour is prepared to give Mr. Asquith some support for urgent finance. Mr. Asquith yesterday informed a deputation from the North of England members of the House of Commons that he attached great weight to their opinions because the North had saved the situation at the general election. He would lay their views before Cabinet.

[The resolution submitted by Sir James H. Dalziel (Liberal) reads:—"Inasmuch as the electorate has given no mandate for the reform of the House of Lords this House declines to grant facilities for the discussion of a resolution having this object in view.]

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONALISTS.

Mr. John Dillon had an interview, extending over nearly an hour, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) yesterday. This is interpreted to mean that the Nationalists are negotiating for some method of avoiding a weakening of the Government's position.

The Nationalist intended to press Mr. Benn (one of the newly appointed Lords of the Treasury) to pledge himself against the reform of the House of Lords, or they will oppose his re-election for St. George in the East, where the Irish vote is large.

The United Irish League of Great Britain has declared that it will not support Government candidates unless prior to any legislation being undertaken guarantees are sought enabling the Veto Bill to become law during the present year.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Standard" (Unionist) declares that the majority of Mr. Asquith's followers are already in rebellion.

The "Times" parliamentary correspondent states:—"The predominating view in the Cabinet recognises that the country is opposed to a single Chamber, and it considers that the abolition of the Lords' veto might be deemed, in effect, a proposal for single Chamber government. The Cabinet believes that the submission of such a proposal alone would be courting defeat at a general election."

Commenting upon this statement the "Times" remarks:—"The Government is seeking to hide the virtual abolition of the House of Lords by wrapping it in the guise of reform. An attempt to make the advocates of the abolition of the veto swallow reform and the advocates of reform swallow the abolition of the veto will prove difficult.

The "Nation" (Liberal) and the "Daily New" (Liberal) favour submitting the question of the Lords to a referendum.

The "Spectator" (Unionist), referring to Mr. Lloyd-George's speech on Thursday with regard to the Germans eating black bread and horseflesh, states:—"It is most offensive that the second Minister in the British Cabinet should speak of the German people's food as Mr. Lloyd George did. There is nothing the poor men in all countries resent more than having their food ridiculed."

The "Westminster Gazette" agrees that the parliamentary correspondent of the "Times" has substantially represented the true nature of the situation.

The Unionist newspapers rejoice over the tariff reform vote on Mr. Austen Chamberlain's unsuccessful amendment to the Address-in-Reply in the House of Commons as compared with the vote for similar amendments in the last Parliament.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE KING.

Mr. Asquith breakfasted with the King on Saturday, and subsequently a Cabinet meeting which lasted for three hours took place.

There are many rumours that the Prime Minister informed His Majesty that it was impossible for him to proceed with the reconstruction of the second Chamber, and that he intended to concentrate his parliamentary force upon the Lords' veto.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA.

CABINET SPLIT REPORTED.

London, February 28.

Several newspapers declare it is an open secret that there are acute differences of opinion within the Cabinet, especially concerning the tactics to be adopted in connection with the House of Lords question.

There are indications that the plan now favoured is to split the attack upon the Upper House into two parts, firstly to take by itself and by means of resolution the legislative abolition of the Lords' right to reject a Money Bill; and then, at a later date, to combine the limitation of the veto upon general legislation with the reform of the second Chamber.

The consensus of opinion is that to-day will be fateful for the Government.

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONALISTS.

LIBERALS TAUNTED WITH TIMIDITY.

It is apparent that the Redmondites will discuss Mr. Asquith's proposals concerning the House of Lords exclusively from the standpoint of how far these will promote or indefinitely postpone the prospects of Home Rule.

Mr John Dillon, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, taunted the Liberal leaders with most disastrous timidity, as their majority was sufficient to carry a measure arising out of the dominant issue before the electorate. He described the words in the King's Speech—"In the opinion of my advisors"—as unprecedented, inasmuch as they implied that His Majesty did not share the opinions of his advicers, thus throwing away the whole basic principle of the Constitution.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the 'Times" declares that Mr. Dillon's speech has been construed as a desire on the part of the Nationalist to involve the crown in the constitutional struggle, and any such attempt might alienate Liberal sympathies from Home Rule.

SPEECH BY A LIBERAL M. P.

"EARLY GENERAL ELECTION INEVITABLE."

Mr. E. S. Montagu (Liberal), addressing his constituents in the Chesterton division of Cambridgeshire on Saturday, said that the result of the general election, despite the revelation of local loyalty, was a bitter disappointment to those who anticipated that this Parliament would terminate the Lords' veto. It was quite certain that the Parliament had no mandate to reform the Upper House, and it was equally certain that no Radical would refuse to attack the hereditary principle provided the limitation of the Lords' veto was not delayed.

Events, he continued, had proved that the majority upon which the Government could rely was very small, for the Nationalists were prepared to permit of or to assist the return to office of the party hostile to any extension of self-government to Ireland. In these circumstances an early general election was inevitable. The chance of the Liberals lay in submitting to the people at that election both the principles and the details of their scheme for dealing with the House of Lords.

## British Labour Trouble.

SITUATION IN SOUTH WALES GRAVE.

The gravity of the labour trouble in South Wales is increasing. The executive of the Miners' Association in the affected locality consulted the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the latter has agreed to demand the raising of the minimum wage. The Federation has agreed to call a national conference of Miners' representatives to decide upon the form of support the Federation shall extend to the men in the event of the Welsh colliery owners continuing to resist the demand for higher wages.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations for a settlement of the labour dispute in connection with the coal mines in South Wales have failed. The mens representatives have decided to call a national conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to consider the situation.

During the negotiations Mr. Heppell, on behalf of the mine owners, while refusing to recognise the minimum in the case of miners working in abnormal places, offered to insert in the working agreement a clause empowering managers to make allowances. This was rejected by the men because it gave them no locus stand in the courts. Mr. Heppell declined to pay for small coal owing to the onerousness of the Eight Hours Act.

## Canada and Australia.

THE NEW STEAMER SERVICE.

Reuter's correspondent at Montreal reports that the head office of the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company states that the New Zealand Shipping Company, which is really owned by the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company, has been awarded the subsidy for running the new Montreal-Australian steamer service. Three vessels will be put on the route and the first of these will leave Canada on May 15.

## America's Navy.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S VIEWS.

President Taft, speaking yesterday at New York, said he favoured building two battleships of 25,000 tons each annually for the United States navy until the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915.

London, February 28.

On Saturday at a private sitting of the Naval Committee appointed by the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Meyer (Secretary for the Navy) foreshadowed the laying down of two 32,000-ton battleships next year, the vessels to cost 18,000,000 dollars, (about £3,600,000) each, and to be armed with 14-inch guns.

A member of the Committee stated Washington had unofficial information that Japan was commencing the construction of two battleships of about 32,000 tons each.

## South African Union.

MR. BOTHA DEPRECATES RACIALISM.

London, February 28.

Mr. Louis Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, replying to a Het Volk address at Pietrusburg on Saturday, said he hoped that the coming elections for the South African Union Parliament would not resolve into a question of English versus Dutch, but that the best men would be returned.

LORD BRASSEY'S VIEWS.

A TRIBUTE TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Lord Brassey, who has just returned from a visit to South Africa, was interviewed by Press representatives yesterday. Referring to the attitude adopted towards the Union by Mr. Merriman (Premier of Cape Colony), he said that although the Transvaal was not the senior colony it was the backbone of the whole of South Africa; and it was only natural that a man chosen from the Transvaal should be the fitting head of the new Government. He did not believe the latest development would lead to any setback.

## New York Sensation.

CHARGES AGAINST LEGISLATORS.

London, February 27.

A sensation has been created in New York by accusations of bribery in connection with Bills brought forward in the York State Senate. Senators Jonathan P. Allds, a leading Republican, is now on trial, on a charge of having received a bribe in 1901.

Senator Benn Conger, of the American Bridge Co., affirmed yesterday that Bills for regulating tramways, telephones, telegraphs, and railways had frequently been introduced in the State Senate for blackmailing purposes.

Senator Conger's companies, it is said, maintained special corruption funds. The allegation against Senator Allds was due to a bridge Bill having been finally enacted.

Frank Conger (brother of Senator Conger) stated in evidence that he paid £1,200 to Senator Allds and other legislators.

## The Paris Floods.

PARIS AGAIN INUNDATED.

London, February 27.

Torrential rains have fallen in Paris during the last two days, and as a result the Seine is rising a foot daily.

The vault of Notre Dame, where 16 archbishops are buried, is still inundated.

Terrible weather has been experienced on the French coasts. In many places trees have been torn up by the gales.

Serious inundations have occured at Denain and Tomaur. The factories at Marchiennes are flooded, and 5,000 operatives have been thrown out of work.

## THE NEW HINDU KNIGHT.

### Entertained by Students' Brotherhood.

### SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Students' Brotherhood gave an entertainment yesterday afternoon at the "Chateau Petit," Warden Road, Bombay, in honour of Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, and presented him with an address, in honour of the distinction of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Government. H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, graced the occasion with his presence; and a distinguished company including most of the prominent men of Bombay, was also present. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Davies, A.-D.-C., was received by the members of the Managing Committee of the Brotherhood.

The party were entertained in the beginning to vocal and instrumental music by Miss E. Giacchetti and others.

Among those present on the occasion were: The Hon'ble Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie; Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta; Viscount de Wrem; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bomanji D. Petit; Prince Vijayasinhji of Palitana; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim; the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Khan-Bahadur J. A., Dalal; Principal Covernton; Rev. Father Dreckmans; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan the Rev. Dr. Scott; Mr. H. M. Cama; Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed; Mr. F. C. Vincent; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald; Mr. Joseph Hall; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai; Mr. Naretam Morarji Gokuldas; Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad; Professor O. V. Muller; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Mr. D. B. Petit; Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail; Mr. and Mrs. McNee; Mr. P. N. Wadia; Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Mr. J. E Mody; Dr. G. B. Prabhakar; Mr. R. S. Paowalla; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Hossein Khan; Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad J. J. Mody; Mr. N. G. V. Velinker; Mr. F. Oliviera; Mr. C. M. Cursetji and Mr. Hussain Badruddin Tyebji.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Hossein Khan addressing the gathering said that on behalf of the Students' Brotherhood he had the honour and privilege of tendering to His Excellency a most cordial and respectful welcome on this his first visit to this society. His Excellency's predecessor in office Lord Lamington was graciously pleased to visit their society more than once during the period of his tenure of office and to become its patron. H. E Sir George Clarke's solicitude for the welfare of the Indian students was well-known and led them to indulge in the hope that His Excellency would be pleased to visit them again before long. The day was a Red Letter Day in the History of this society. It has the privilege of welcoming His Excellency for the first time in its midst and it had further the privillege of expressing its sentiments of love and gratitude to its President Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on the occasion of his receiving the well deserved honour of Knighthood at the hands of His Majesty the King Emperor. The speaker next gave the history of the Students Brotherhood, and recounted its aims and objects. He further said that if the brotherhood had owed its stability to any single influence it had been the influence of the selfless and disinterested work of its President Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. His connection with this society had been a long and useful one for the society. For ten years and upwards he had been its president and the society blessed the day on which they offered him and he accepted the post. It had been the motto of his life never to accept an office without doing his utmost in the proper discharge of the duties connected therewith and during these ten years he had discharged his duties faithfully, zealously and conciensiously to the great good of the Brotherhood. For five years out of these ten in addition to his duties as President he was pleased to include himself in the Teachers Council and to lecture to the Senior class on Sunday mornings first in Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' and then in Wordsworth's 'Prelude.,' His classes used to the full. His lectures were listened to with considerable attention and profit by the students; but high as these advantages were he (the speaker) ventured to think that Sir Narayan's noble example of unselfishness and devotion to duty had a more beneficial influence on their members than even the intellectual treat which was provided for them in the lectures. The speaker next referred to Sir Narayan's great attainment as a lawyer. But he said they preferred to think of him as a great educationist, Vice-Chancellor of our University and religious and social reformer. Two traits in Sir Narayan's character stood out prominent, namely his great moral courage and his sincerity. It was the sincerity of his character, his devotion to his people and his country that made him a social and religious reformer and it was his moral courage that enabled him to come forward and lead his men and his community to better things. The simplicity of his life, his earnestness and devoted to duty had endeared him to every member of the Brotherhood. The address which would now be read out by the Secretary expresses in a measure their sense of esteem and regard for him.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. B. S. Tarkhad, Honorary Secretary of the Brotherhood, then read the following address:—"Dear Sir,—Narayanrao Chandavarkar,—We, the members of the Students' Brotherhood desire to approach you with an expression of our heart-felt pride and pleasure at the signal honour which His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor has done to you by conferring on you the distinction of a Knighthood. Your kindness of heart, your sweetness of disposition, your courtesy of manner towards all, high and low, rich and poor alike, your earnest and manifest in the well being of all your fellow-citizens, irrespective of race, class or creed, have endeared you to all sections of the community and have made them feel a peculiar sense of participation in your honour and exaltation, as if in you it was their city that was honoured and exalted. And indeed no more eminent citizen could have been chosen for high distinction. Your public career extending over more than a quarter of a century has been marked by a many-sided activity, by a rare ability and by an untiring energy devoted to the noblest and highest ends. As a journalist, as a professional man, as a social and religious reformer you have earnestly and incessantly laboured to place the loftiest ideals before your countrymen and to promote the realisation of those ideals in social and individual life. With the Students' Brotherhood your connection has been peculiarly close and honourable. You have served and helped this Society in numerous way. For a number of years you gave it the benefit of your teaching, a teaching so full of suggestion, inspiration and stimulus. As its President you have largely contributed to its prestige and influence. Above all your life of stainless purity and high endeavour is an example and an inspiration to all its members. The Brotherhood can never adequately repay the debt of gratitude it owes to you; but on an occasion like the present when the entire community is expressing its gratification at your elevation to the order of Knighthood, it is our delight as well as our duty not only to join in the general rejoicing but also to express our peculiar sense of joy and satisfaction. In conclusion we pray that you and your noble partner in life, Lady Chandavarkar, may long be spared to us, and that God's choicest blessings may be poured upon you and your family. We are Your admiring and grateful friend."

His Excellency presented the address, which was enclosed in a beautiful casket, to Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, saying that it was a spontaneous tribute of affection and regard of those for whom he had laboured so much, and hoping that he would cherish the occasion as long as he live.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then addressing the gathering, said:—

"Gentlemen, I esteem it a privilege to be present on this important occasion and to play a part in honouring one of the greatest citizens of Bombay. It has been my experience that the only real satisfaction one gains from receiving personal distinctions is derived from the pleasure which they give to all one's true friends and from the expression of affectionate regard which they call forth. It is at such periods in our lives that we realize what best friendship means and that we learn of the existence of friends perhaps previously unknown who in some mysterious way have been drawn towards us in bonds of human sympathy.

(Concluded on page 6.)

## MILITARY MATTERS.

### Army War Tests.

### UTOPIAN YEOMANRY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

In something just less than a gale of wind, with frequent squalls of rain, the troops of the Aldershot command marched out of their camps, at Farnbergh this day. week, going westward to hold the line of the river Whitewater between Hazeley Heath on the north and Odiham on the south. It was a force of all arms over 12,000 strong, and the object was, to test the fitness of men and horses to take field as if they were going to war.

For more attention is nowadays paid to route marching in the training of the Army, and to-day was, as it were, the inspection of the results of the winter's work of the various units in that respect. But coupled therewith was the carrying through of an exercise common enough in Continental armies, but rarely practised by British troops—that is, the billeting of the soldiers on the inhabitants (in the farms and villages) of the districts in which the warlike operations are being conducted. The entraining and detraining of forces, and telling off men into well-ordered billets require pre-arrangement and practice if muddle and loss are to be avoided. Although to-day the soldiers were not sent actually to occupy farm buildings and private dwellings, yet were they told off to the quarters they would have used and slept in under the real stress of hostilities. So the respective groups, horse and foot, took up positions in front of or close by their allotted billets, and the guns and wagons were packed hard by. Everything, in short, was in readiness for troops to fall into their places, should there be an alarm or a call to arms.

The 1st Division Infantry, 5,000 strong, was under their commander, Major-General Grierson; the 2nd Division Infantry was led by Major-General Lawson; and the 1st Cavalry Brigade by Brigadier-General Kavanagh. The general idea of the war scheme referred to was that Eastland and Westland, limited as nominally in this part of England, were fighting each other. Eastland was mobilising and had an army corps presumably quartered by Pidbright, Woking, and Glen Worple, with headquarters near Poveys. This corps was ordered to move forward on Thursday, and check any hostile attempt of the enemy to advance across the frontier. At nine o'clock the 1st Cavalry Brigade was drawn up on the right of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and moved on eight miles to Hartley Row, to watch the passages over the Blackwater and London from Eversley Cross to Hartley Witney. The wind blew chill and the rain pelted over the heath furze and dwarf pines upon the men and the horses. The Infantry wore no greatcoats, but walked in the khaki uniforms, the colour of which was changed almost to black by the soaking of the garments. The men were cheery and sang on the march, their ruddy faces were pictures of robust health, and the wet kilts of the Cameron Highlanders slapped their sturdy limbs as they strode to meet the enemy. The Divisions moved along different routes to cover a front of about five miles. General Grierson's Division, the 1st, marched from Eel Moor Bridge to Winchfield Station, via Canal Road, Church, Crookham, and Pilcot. The 2nd Division marched by Heath End to Odiham, by the main road to the line Basingstoke-Long Sutton. As the troops were moved up into their assigned positions connecting links were established along the lines from head-quarter to head-quarter. The Royal Engineers' telegraph sections laid land lines and maintained communications with General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien's head-quarters at Crookham, as well as with Aldershot and General Grierson at Pilcot Rectory. Connecting patrols of cavalry and cyclists saw that the flanks were kept clear, and that the intercommunication between the two divisions was maintained. The Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, watched the various sections pass as they moved to their assigned halting-places. Everything appeared satisfactory and in good trim—horses, men, and guns. It took a little over two hours, for the troops to reach the billeting ground. Fortunately about noon the rain ceased for a while, and the sun shone with the some degree of warmth. The infantry in Odiham, Winchfield, Pilcot, Crookham, and elsewhere were halted and rested, waiting in the street, standing, or sitting down by the footpath, or where it should be. In rural surroundings farther out they sat on banks and walls, and brought out from their haversacks their modest dry provision—the mid-day meal. The officers and men munched contentedly sitting down or standing the while they lunched.

Without a hitch in a little over two hours the force had marched eight miles afield. The enemy were reported to have a division at Hungerford, two, at Stockbridge, and cavalry at Newbury, all converging on Basingstoke, happily quite imaginary. Kavenagh's 1st Cavalry Brigade comprised the 7th Hussars and 19th Hussars, a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and a field troop of Royal Engineers. The rivers Blackwater and Whitewater were duly watched and patrols were sent out to reconnoitre towards Newbury. The main body of troopers were halted by Hartley Row. The 1st Division included a squadron of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the 1st Guards' Brigade, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 23rd Field Company Royal Engineers, 28th Brigade Royal Field Artillery. 12th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. 24th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, and 27th Brigade Royal Field Artillery.

The march was under service conditions. It will have been gathered that the front of the troops was covered on the advance, and that the men were disposed on their arrival at the line taken up so as to defend the position. Major-General Lawson, with the Second Division, move up to Odiham, but not crossing the frontier, which was the Whitewater. His advance consisted of one squadron of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 8th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 5th Field Company Royal Engineers, and two battalions of the 6th Infantry Brigade. The main body was made up of divison headquarters, 6th Infantry Brigade (less two battalions) 11th Field Company Royal Engineers, 31st, 29th, and 32nd Field Artillery Brigades, and the 5th Infantry Brigade. Besides all these of a 1st and 2nd Divisions, there were detachments of the Cable Telegraph Company Royal Engineers, Wireless Telegraph Company Royal Engineers, etc. In this season of the year there are still quite a number of men away on furlough, which, with other causes, accounts for the small turn out of infantry, but 5,000. The troops marched splendidly, and looked in first-rate condition. General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and his headquarters staff were thoroughly satisfied with the appearance and fitness of the force—men, horses, and guns. He not only scrutinised them as they moved along the roads, but he rode from point to point to see that the positions taken up were sound, and that the instructions respecting

the billeting duties had been properly executed.

UTOPIAN YEOMANRY.

Sir A. Conan Doyle has recently suggested a so-called new remedy to cope with the horse problem. Following in the footsteps of Colonel Mark Mayhew, who dreams of an era when all transport will be mechanically propelled, Sir Arthur advocates the abolition of the horse, so far as the Territorial Army is concerned, and the substitution of the bicycle. Unfortunately for the cause which he advocates, he appears to have allowed his enthusiasm to run away with him, and whilst painting the horse in the most pessimistic colours, he credits the cyclist with a prowess which few experts would aspire to achieve.

The suggestion that all our Yeomanry regiments should be turned into cyclist mounted infantry is going a little bit too far. There are many good reasons why our existing establishment of cyclists should be increased, and there is every probability that in the near future some substantial increases will be effected; on the other hand, there is no good reason why we should be asked to reduce our present strength in Yeomanry cavalry. As a body they are, perhaps, the pick of the Territorial Force, they have fine traditions, and they have not the least difficulty in keeping their ranks always at highwater mark, so far as numbers are concerned. The only real difficulty is the provision of horses, and this difficulty would hardly be solved by providing the horseless ones with bicycles. The Yeoman who was asked to attend annual training on a bicycle would, to say the least of it, not be very enthusiastic and what is still more important, it is extremely doubtful whether he would make a good cyclist. It is a well-known fact that nothing can be worst than a bad cyclist. Let us, then, avoid all suggestion of turning our present Yeomanry into bad cyclist units. In most cases they would refuse to be converted, and in no case would the conversion be likely to prove successful. If the military advisers to the Secretary of State for War consider we have too many Yeomen, or too few horses to render the Yeomanry on its present establishment worth the money spent upon it, then the pruning knife can always be applied—but not conversion? On the other hand the idea of an army on cycles has much to commend itself—to the non-expert!

The creator of Sherlock Holmes pictures brigades of cyclists dashing down from London to Dover, eighty miles, in five hours, on machines costing only £7, and provided with solid tyres. A few individual road-racers, if they went into hard training might be able to accomplish such a feat, but never is any organised unit of cyclists likely to perform the journey in anything like the time. The bare idea of huge columns of cyclists causes a shudder to run down the spine of those who have had most experience in manipulating cyclists columns on the road. When it is realised that a brigade of infantry mounted on bicycles would cover over four miles of road space, provided they were all expert cyclists led by officers who had studied military cycling—if neither of these conditions were realised they would probably tail out over some twenty miles of road—it will be admitted that the idea is hardly as practical as it seems at first glance. Some enthusiasts who have tempered their enthusiasm by careful study look forward to a time when each Territorial Brigade whether infantry or mounted, will have a cyclist battalion attached to it. Perhaps twenty years hence these battalions will exist and subsequently it will be possible on emergency, by carefully selecting well-trained battalions, to form flying brigades of cyclists some 2,000 men strong, capable of sixty miles a day or so, and fit to fight at the end. That is the Utopia of practical military cyclists for a country like England; any idea which looks to greater results than these belongs more properly to the realm of fiction than to that of practical military policy, and should be discouraged accordingly as calculated to do more harm than good to the cause it affects to uphold.

STRETCHER-BEARERS.

An army recruited voluntarily from amongst the best elements of a civilian population should aim to become an army of specialists. These winter months, when the ordinary routine of efficient squadron and battery and company training is so severely handicapped by the weather, are most usually and usefully devoted to the education of specialists. Reference has been previously made in these columns to the difficulties which beset the instructor of a class of specialists in getting together a sufficient number of men to undergo the necessary instruction. The would-be specialist, whether he aspires to flag-wag, scout, or have the magic sign "S.B." upon his arm, fears that should he qualify he may be snatched away from his squadron, battery, or company to perform these duties when the outdoor training season is in full swing. He looks upon specialising as an excellent way of beguiling the tedium of the winter months, but once the real-soldiering season has begun again he does not like the idea of being separated from his comrades and set down on a hill-top to wave a flag, or to march behind his company with a stretcher or a "medical companion." In some units where the men have been given to understand that qualification as a specialist will not necessarily mean ostracism from the company specialist classes have been well attended in other units where this point has not been made clear, the utmost difficulty has been experienced in forming and maintaining classes. There appears to be one very obvious remedy. Since the formation of the Territorial Army, the regulations no longer make it obligatory for a sergeant to obtain a certificate of proficiency from the adjutant before promotion to that rank, but it would be an excellent thing for the force in general, and for the whole body, non-commissioned officers in particular, if it were laid down in the regulations that no man was eligible for promotion to the rank of corporal until he had qualified in at least one branch of specialism, and that before obtaining the third stripe a second qualification were necessary. This would mean not only that all corporals were specialists in one branch and all sergeants specialists in two, but it would also mean that quite a large propo tion of the troopers, gunners and privates would specialise with a view to be qualified for promotion when a vacancy occurred. Especially is it desirable that as large a proportion as possible of the rank and file of the Territorial Army should be qualified to render first aid. In the piping times of peace we cannot expect to see a very large display of medals upon the breasts of our citizen soldiery, but we can hope, we can even insist (with the help of a couple of paragraphs added to Territorial regulations), upon a good display of badges upon the arms, badges which will betoken true efficiency.

WATERLOO GUNS.

When in 1817 Lord Somerville laid the foundation-stone of the massive monument which stands on the Blackdown Hills at the back of the town of Wellington, Somersetshire, "to commemorate the glorious achievements of the Duke of Wellington," who in 1809 took his title from the town, he applied to the Prince Regent for some cannon, which were graciously granted. Twenty-four brass cannon taken at the battle of Waterloo were accordingly sent by the Board of Ordnance from Woolwich to be permanently stationed round the monument, which is a landmark for miles round. The historic cannon, however, never reached their destination, but met with a rather ignominious destiny. In 1819 Lord Somerville had passed away, and the Mayor of Exeter wrote to "the secretary for the subscription to the Wellington Monument on Blackdown," inquiring what should be done with the sixteen cannon taken at Waterloo and now on the quay at Exeter, and which were being held as security for freight, wharfage, etc. No action appears to have been taken, and the Royal gift lay unwept, unhonoured, and certainly unclaimed in the Exeter Council-chambers for nearly thirty years, when they were offered by public auction as "unclaimed goods," and one brass cannon sold. The remainder, being described as only worth old metal as cast-iron, were planted around Exeter Quay as boundaries for a certain enclosure, and are now used as lamp posts and mooring-posts. It has now been decided to remove them to one of Exeter's pleasure grounds. Many Wellingtonians are in favour of a great effort being made to get these historic cannon erected in their originally destined place—at the base of the monument—and there is every probability of concerted action being taken in the matter by certain public authorities.

NEEDS OF THE NATION.

Lieut.-Colonel Ford, originator of the scheme for the establishment of a reserve of old Volunteers, has received a letter from Earl Roberts, who wrote: "I am sorry to hear so disappointing an account of the way in which the people, especially the peasantry, received your remarks on the necessity of the young men of the nation being trained to arms I am sure the country badly needs shaking up. I am afraid that, without uniform, rifles, or separate organisation, your reserve of ex-Volunteers is not receiving much encouragement but, as you say, recognition of any sort is so much to the good. I wish much I could promise to inspect your men in Hyde Park next May, but that month is always a very busy one with me, and I cannot promise, as I have a number of engagements already." Arrangements are proceeding for the establishment of a camp for the reserve during the Bisley meeting, and a notification has been received from the National Rifle Association that the council will be prepared to extend to the reserve the facilities now given to serving Territorials, and to consider the question of giving them a camp on the line of the Rifle Club's camp if there is a possibility of a large number of the reserve attending the meeting.

## NANGLA DACOITY CASE.

### Approver's Information.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

At the Special Tribunal to-day before Justices Woodroffe, Caspersz and Chatterjee, the Nangla Political Dacoity case was taken up. In this case Bidhu Bhusan Dey and eight others were charged with committing dacoity in the house of Matura Nath Poddar at the village of Nangla in the District of Khulna.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, observed that the approver in this case made a statement which showed that the accused collected arms and ammunition for committing dacoity in the first instance and ultimately for revolution against Government. He then made over three copies of the confidential report to their Lordships which it was not the intention of Government to make public. Accused pleaded not guilty. After shortly stating facts the Crown called witnesses. The Approver was examined first. The case is proceeding.

## INVESTITURE AT BELVEDERE.

### Presentation of Kaiser-i-Hind Medals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

An informal investiture was held at Belvedere this morning when the Lieut-Governor presented Kaiser-i-Hind medals to Dr. Kailash Chandra Bose, Professor J. N. Bannerjee of the Calcutta, Deaf and Dumb School, and Sister Jane Francis, and eulogised their services. Addressing Sister Francis His Honour said, "It is with utmost regret that I learnt that it had been decided that the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood would no longer be able to render services from which the Calcutta public have benefited so long and so greatly."

## THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

### Dr. Sampson from India to Join.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Dr. Sampson, of the Indian Meteorological Department, has accepted an offer to join Captain Scott on the South Pole Expedition and Mr. Patterson, Imperial Meteorologist, has resigned the service,

## THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The President and members of the Railway Board will make a short tour before returning to Simla for the season. Sir T. R. Wynne will visit Bombay and inspect the North-Western Railway. Mr. Finney will visit Cawnpore and Mr. Wood will proceed direct to Simla leaving Calcutta on Tuesday next.

## LOVEDALE TROLLEY ACCIDENT CASE.

### Loco Foreman Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

Mr. Legh, Divisional Officer, Ootacamund, delivered judgment in the Lovedale trolley accident case against Mr. Reid this afternoon. As Loco Forman of the Ootacamund Coonoor Branch of the S. I. Railway, he was charged with an offence under Section 10 of the Railway Act, namely that he on 11th December did endanger the safety of two fellow servants as well as that of the passengers by neglecting to obey the rules framed for the running of trolleys. He pleaded guilty and on being further questioned admitted breaking other rules. Mr. Reid was found guilty and as both his Counsel and the Railway Police brought to notice his meritorious services and strain on his mind since the death of his friends was fined Rs. 400 or in default two months' simple imprisonment.

KANWAR Diljit Singh of Kapurthala State will preside at the 3rd Gikh Educational Conference to be held on 26th and 27th instant at Khalsa College, Amritsar.

## THE NEW HINDU KNIGHT.

(Continued from page 5.)

I believe that Sir Narayan Chandavakar feels with me that the honour which has been conferred upon him by H. M. the King Emperor is mainly pleasing to him by reason of the universal expressions of warm congratulation and appreciation which has evoked from his fellowmen.

"The greatest help and inspiration which can be given to us in the many difficulties which beaset all human lives arise from the sympathy of our brothers. I believe that this sympathy can operate as an unseen influence, and that just as an orator or a great musician can draw force from an audience which he feels to be in touch with him, so each of us in any station in life may unconsciously be sustained and inspired by the thoughts of others. And if this is so, surely all of us, as we plod our weary onwards often over painful paths, ought to shed as much sympathy as we can among our fellow pilgrims.

NEED OF SOCIAL REFORMS.

"Before I arrived in India I learned from a distinguished Indian something about the career of the distinguished President of the Students' Brotherhood; but I have learned much more since, and no one can value more highly than I do those great qualities which have been referred to in the address. It has been my good fortune to have been often in contact with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and to have heard his opinions on many subjects. To me this has been a great gain, and I well understand how surely his great knowledge, sobriety of judgment, broad sympathies and true kindness of heart have endeared him to all communities. It is not only as a wise and conscientious Judge that Sir Narayan Chandavarkar is known and will always be remembered. He stands out as a type of which India possesses too few examples at a time when there is supreme need for sober counsels and lofty guidance. He has known how to assimilate the best teachings of the West with the learning of the East, and he has grasped the fact that the ideal of Indian nationhood can never be realised without social reforms of a radical character. He believes that such reforms could be gradually carried out and the dawn of an Indian nation could be hastened if earnest Indians would grapple with existing evils. There was a time when these ideals were upheld and the beginnings of a movement which might have brought about their realization seemed discernible. I regret to say that the tide which appeared to be gathering strength was visibly ebbed, and ideals of an impracticable character appealing to lower sentiments have found favour in this country. I trust that this may prove to be a transient phase of evolution and that time will bring forth more true patriots like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who will inspire the youth of India by their teaching and by their example.

"From this point of view, I regard the Students' Brotherhood as a very valuable organization, and I can easily understand how Sir Narayan Chandavarkar recognised in it possibilities of carrying on the good work which he has at heart, and lent is his kindly practical aid in many ways. The title of Brotherhood was well chosen to express the aims of a Society which seeks to create a union of hearts and to bring wholesome influences to bear upon the minds of our students as a protection against the false and dangerous teaching to which they are exposed. Under evil guidance energies and sentiments may be perverted and made to subserve perilous ends. Under the wise guidance of its President and of Professor Welinkar who has devoted himself to its interests and who I am very glad to know is not going to leave Bombay, this Society can fulfil a great need of the present day. I hope that many more such Societies will come into existence in other places where they are urgently required. I will read you a letter I have received from the Honorary Secretary of the Bangalore Friends' Union which shows how far the good influence of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar extends and the high esteem in which he is held by a kindred Society to this."

His Excellency after reading the letter, proceeded to say; "You remind me that this is my first visit to the Brotherhood. I am not sure whether that is my fault or yours; but I could not have paid you my first visit on a more pleasant and auspicious occasion, and I hope it will not be the last. I can assure you that I take a keen interest in the Society of which I have heard much from Professor Velinkar and that I read your quarterly magazine in which I always find high thoughts, the thoughts which inspire, the thoughts which are worthy guides to life and conduct. Were it not that my time is always occupied and that I am not nearly as young as I was, I should be glad to try and give you practical help. May I now quote to you some lines which we can all remember with advantage and which seem to me to be particularly applicable to the present occasion:—

'Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The Truth thou hast that all may share;
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere.
They only live who dare.'

"In these words I think I find the secret of the life of your distinguished President, and of the influence for good which he has exercised over many hearts. I commend them earnestly to the Brotherhood from the members of which I trust will spring leaders with noble ideals, the powers to express them, and the courage to uphold them like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. Of such leaders India cannot have too many. If they can be found, present troubles will recede into the mists of an unpleasant dream and real progress towards nationhood will be smoothly accomplished.

"And now I will only add my wishes to those of the address that every blessing may attend Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Lady Chandavarkar who has laboured with him in the cause of good, and that they may long be spared to enjoy the distinction conferred upon them and the even greater honour of the affection and esteem which they have worthily won." (Applause.)

His Excellency read a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and others expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in reply said that he did not feel equal to the task of replying either to the address with which he had been honoured by the Students' Brotherhood or to the very kind words which His Excellency had said about him. He was not so vain glorious as to say that all that the Students' Brotherhood had said about him was true; for if all of it could be true, then he should be more than human. Besides he remembered the advice of the late Professor Wordsworth that nobody should be puffed up when men spoke well of him. He had commenced his life in Bombay about forty years ago under the inspiration of his uncle, to whom he owed everything; and when he judged himself by the light of that inspiration he felt that he and the school to which he belonged had failed in discharging its duties. When he first came to Bombay he was taken to a church of which he had since been an humble servant and where he saw Miss Mary Carpenter sitting with her head bowed down in prayer. Two days after he was taken to hear her lecture about Indian womanhood; and he would never forget how she with tears in her eyes called upon Indian manhood to raise the condition of their women and to fight against caste prejudices. The sight and the appeal left an impression upon his mind and he resolved to devote his life to the cause of social reform. But when he looked at the result, he felt that he had been wanting great deal in what he had done. And if the Students' Brotherhood had pronounced him not guilty, it was because they stood with him. All the same, he felt greatly thankful to the Brotherhood for the kind words they had said about him. During these forty years, he had been brought in contact with men of real intellectual and moral strength. Some of them were English, of whom a few were dead while the rest were in England. Of his Indian friends, from whom he had learnt so much, only two were living, one a Parsi and a Hindu. When he heard the lecture delivered by Miss Carpenter and when he came in contact with the English friends whom he had referred to about England became a concrete word to him and not a mere geographical expression which it had been before that. He saw typified in Miss Carpenter those qualities which had made England to him as dear as India, and he felt the truth of the words of the late Keshab Chunder Sen that England had a divine mission in India. The speeches of Miss Carpenter and the writings of their late Queen Victoria had stood to him as typical of England. He concluded by once more thanking the Students' Brotherhood for the honour they had done him there that afternoon and to H. E. the Governor for presiding on the occasion.

A SYMPATHETIC GOVERNOR.

Mr. N. G. Velinker, proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for presiding on the occasion, said that it was gratifying fact that the address to their President had been presented at the hands of the honoured head of this Presidency. When they looked to the life His Excellency had led, what he had done for them and what he had suffered for them they felt that they had in their midst one whom all classes and conditions of people considered as their truest and sincerity friends. That had been the feeling not only his, but of all. The importance of the occasion had been enhanced by His Excellency's presence there for whenever His Excellency spoke the words came from fulness of sympathy, having suffered for the people for whom he felt so intense a sympathy. When His Excellency delivered a message to the people, they all knew that it came from the depth of his heart. It was a real true heart message that His Excellency had addressed them that afternoon. They were all very grateful to His Excellency for the honour he had done them by presiding there that afternoon and showing his interest in the Students' Brotherhood.

The business terminated the proceedings.

## EASTERN BENGAL COUNCIL.

### Organisation of Industries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 14.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw presented the revised financial statement this morning. The extended term of the provisional supplement expires on the 31st March and the new settlement of a quasi-permanent character has been concluded to take effect from the 1st April. Under its terms the deficiency of last year will be cleared and the Province started with a minimum balance 12 lakhs. The fixed assignment will be increased from Rs. 4,85,000 to Rs. 52,27,000 and the assignments now mainly for police reforms and sanitary improvements have been merged in the settlements of the Imperial grants the collegiate education etc. grants been outside the settlement. The India Government have agreed to finance from the Imperial revenue the scheme for the organisation of the River Police, and the reorganisation of the subordinate police. the Improvement of Secondary Education, industrial development and the revision of the pay of the ministerial officers, finally the India Government have accepted as a charge the subventions to be made to the Chittagong port for revetment of the right bank of the Karnafuli River having made a special assignment of five and half lakhs for their purpose.

The Provincial heads of revenue will yield Rs. 3,01,000 less than the Budget. The next contributions from the Imperial grant will be 42,56,000 better than the budget, while expenditure will exceed by Rs. 2,99,000 leaving Rs. 17,59,000 as the closing balance of 1909 10 and the opening balance of 1910 11, this considerable shortage of receipt is due among others things to the set back in the excess of revenue.

DACCA, MARCH 14.

The E. B. and Assam Legislative Council met this morning at 11. Messrs. Beatson, Bell and Reid, the Maharajah of Dinnajpore, the Kumar of Kurina, Nabin Chandra Das and Rai Dulalchand were sworn in as members. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw presented the Budget and explained the extended settlement. There is a gradual but continuous tendency towards decentralisation and increased financial responsibility of the Local Government which has been given definite powers to spend. He claimed that the standard of administration is gradually being raised and that money has been well spent. The administrative provincial expenditure in proportion to population has risen from 11. 8 annas to a little below one rupee per head, which is still the lowest figure in India. The figure, however, is steadily nearing in the sister province. Referring to the acceptance by India Government of the organisation of industries of the province as an imperial charge, he said that it is the duty of Government to encourage and guide the tendencies which undoubtedly exist towards returning to industrial pursuits.

## THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

At the next meeting of the Viceroy's Council on the 18th instant the Electricity Bill will be taken up for consideration. Mr. Gokhale's resolution on Technical Education will be discussed. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 23rd and discussed on the 29th. It is expected the Viceroy will make a long farewell speech and it is believed in well informed circles that Mr. Gokhale will press for a Finance Commission. There are also several questions on the agenda.

## THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Bengal Council resumed discussion of the Provincial Budget to-day and there was a free flow of manuscript eloquence. The Secretaries to Government explained the several heads of the budget. No provision has made in the budget for a Parliament House and for a trial of the separation of Executive and Judicial functions in the especially selected districts as forecasted by Sir Harvey Adamson two years ago.

## THE MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

The Madras Landholders' Association has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India:—"We beg to offer our most loyal and respectful thanks to His Majesty for graciously appointing the Maharajah of Bobbili to the Madras Executive Council and feel grateful to Your Lordship for recommending him for the high office."

## MAULED BY A PANTHER.

### Accident to Sir W. Peek.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

On Saturday evening Sir Wilfred Peek was mauled by a panther at Devalal. He had wounded the brute which took cover in some undergrowth. The Punjab coolies climbed some trees and saw the panther and Sir Wilfred was invited to climb up. In doing so he gave his gun to a shikari to hold. The panther then charged and the shikari bolted with the gun. The panther saw the latter out of sight and then jumped at Sir Wilfred who kicked him on the nose on the first occasion, but at the second attempt the panther seized Sir Wilfred's leg and was not dislodged till Mr. Collins put two bullets into him. Sir Wilfred has two wounds in the calf and a bad one below the knee cap with a scratch above the knee. The Juddalur doctor attended to Sir Wilfred Peek.

LATER.

Sir Wilfred Peek was brought into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, yesterday morning, by Major Molesworth and Mr. Wilbraham and is reported to be progressing favourably.

## NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

### Bomb Formulæ from Hyderabad.

THE seventh day of the Nasik murder trial commenced on Monday morning at the Bombay High Court before the Chief Justice (Sir Basil Scott), Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The prisoners are: Anante Laxmen Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Shanker Ramchandra Soman, Waman alias Daji Narayan Joshi, Ganesh B. Vaidya and Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

Murlidhar B. Shaligram, examined by the Advocate-General, said he resided near Nasik station. He was in the service of a broker named Amulak. He knew accused Nos. 2 and 5. He came from the Shamsherpur village from where No. 5 also came. Accused No. 5 went to the witness in the month of August or September last at about 7 or 8 p.m. He asked the witness for meals. Witness referred the accused to his grandmother. Accused then went out and brought the second accused with him within half an hour. After taking their meals they went out. At the time of leaving both the accused requested the witness to keep bedding for them on the verandah. Witness again saw both the accused early next morning. It seemed as if the bedding was made use of at night. Witness saw the fifth accused again in the month of Kartik at the Nasik station. Accused told the witness that he (accused) was going to Shamsherpur. No. 5 was again seen by the witness at Akola, where witness saw the accused being arrested by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sethna, witness said, he did not know Karve before he was brought to his house by the fifth accused. Witness had not seen the fifth accused at Nasik before this incident. Witness never saw the second accused after this incident until he was shown to him at Nasik. After the accused had been arrested the police went to the witness in the course of their inquiries.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, he came to reside at Nasik about five years ago. Accused No. 5 came to Nasik about two or three years ago. Within that period he had seen No. 5 twice or thrice only. The police first questioned him at Akola about this case. It was true that the fifth accused used to go to witness' house for his meals. No. 5 had told the witness that the man who had accompanied him was Marve.

Hari Vinayak, a Brahmin, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was the Assistant Master in the Nasik High School. He knew Shankar Soman who was his pupil for about ten months. Witness used to examine Soman's exercise books written in English. Witness here identified Soman's handwriting on a post-card written to the first accused. Witness also identified Soman's hand-writing on an examination paper written in English.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, he became head clerk of the Superintendent of Police at Nasik for four or five months in 1907. He had about 12 to 14 boys in his class. He would not be able to identify the handwriting of all the boys, that had learnt under him. Boys in his class did not write Balbodh as he and Modi they wrote occasionally. He was not an expert in handwriting, but he was able to identify Soman's handwriting. Soman behaved well all the time he was under the witness. Witness could not say whether or not Soman did attend the class on the 21st and 22nd September. He had not made any statement before any magistrate but Mr. Montgomerie.

Krishna Baoji Lell, a Brahmin, examined by the Advocate-General, said he had been a clerk in the offices of the Nasik Municipality for about seven or eight years. Under the orders of the head clerk, witness used to write the plague passes.

Witness here produced a counterfoil of a certificate dated 5th October 1909 bearing No. 97, which was in witness' handwriting. Witness, continuing, said it was usual to take the signature of the person to whom the pass was issued on the back of the counterfoil.

The signature purported to be that of Anante. The certificate was issued in favour of Anante and his mother.

Witness then said the signature was written in his presence, but he was not able to identify the man. Witness then produced a counterfoil of a certificate in favour of Waman Joshi, dated the 16th December. The signature on the back was made by Vishnu Kelkar. Witness said he made out the certificate at Kelkar's instance. Before this incident witness had never heard the name "Waman Joshi." The certificate was handed over to Kelkar. Kelkar had come alone on that occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said there would be no difficulty in obtaining a plague pass to go to Aurangabad. There was no necessity to the person identified.

A DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Vishnu Ganesh Kelkar, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was a doctor and resided at Nasik. He knew Karve and Deshpande well and Soman by sight. Deshpande had connection with the hand-loom at Ashra's gate at Nasik. He had seen Deshpande on the second storey where the handloom was placed. He had seen no one else there. Witness here identified his signature on the counterfoil on the plague certificate issued in favour of Waman Joshi. Witness said Waman Joshi was Deshpande's friend. Witness never knew Waman Joshi, but Deshpande told witness that Joshi was his friend. He issued a pass in favour of Waman because Deshpande told him to do so. He had told the clerk that the pass was wanted to go to Aurangabad. He had never seen Joshi. There was no person at Nasik of the name of Waman Joshi. Deshpande said a friend of his had come from the "Moglai," and he wanted a pass for him. He knew Damodar Mahdev Chandratre who is an under trial prisoner. He had never seen accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 together with Chandratre. Chandratre never spoke to the witness about any mandali. Witness was also an under trial prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said his ancestors were priests, but he was a doctor. He used to ask plague passes for pilgrims that attended witness' house. Deshpande asked him to issue the pass at about two o'clock in the afternoon as he had some other work to do. He was arrested on the 24th or 25th December last. He had signed a statement before a Magistrate. The statement was not read over to him. He signed it through helplessness. He did not know what the Magistrate took down in writing. The evidence that he gave before Mr. Montgomerie was read over to him.

Chandavarkar J.: Is there any relation between you and Deshpande that he should have asked you to issue a pass? A—Only friendship; I had given him medicine for two or three months.

Krishnaji Hari Ambekar, 17, examined by the Advocate-General said he was a student and resided at Aurangabad prior to his arrest. He knew all the accused except accused No 5. He had known the first accused for the last 15 months and the seventh accused for more than two years. They both were students at Nasik. He also knew Gangaram Rupchand who had given evidence in this case. In Aurangabad he had become a member of a secret society about five months ago. Gangaram Rupchand had administered an oath to the witness. The oath was "I remembering my Arya mother, I remembering my family gods, I remembering my spiritual guide take oath that I have from this date joined a secret society. If I disclose this to the Governments the members may inflict any punishment they like and I will submit to it; and just as Khudiram Bose, Arabindo Babu, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Kaniyalai Dutt are doing patriotic work, I will assist them." The first and the seventh accused were members of that society, the object of which was to do patriotic work, that is, to collect money, to assist the poor and to kill those who may be bad, those who oppress the poor generally.

Chandavarkar J: What do you mean by oppressing the poor? A—Those who do injustice instead of justice.

Continuing, witness said, they were more especially the Europeans in general. Nothing was collected at Aurangabad for the purposes of this society. The first accused had shown a pistol to him in the month of Bhadarva last. Witness had a conversation about it with the first accused who said he (the accused) wanted to go to commit a murder of a European gentleman who was on tour. He then left. Witness was at that time engaged in the Ganpati festival. Witness again saw the first accused at about eleven the next morning. Accused said he had received a telegram to the effect that his brother was very ill and said he must go. Witness lent him a black coat. The accused then left and he again saw him about eight or ten days after. He said that his intended deed was not done. He further said there were detectives and therefore he did not do it. He came to know accused No. 6 in December last when he had come to Aurangabad. Accused Ganu was at Anante's house where witness was present. Bhagwan Bhumkar, Eknath Bhumkar, and Dattu Joshi were also present. Ganu was stopping at Anante's place. He remained there only one day. Witness was asked by Anante to accompany Ganu to Bombay. Ganu was present on that occasion. Witness refused to go as he was to go to Pimpdi. Witness return from Pimpdi the next day. Ganu was not present then. He came to know Deshpande since Monday, the 20th December, that is, about fifteen days' after he saw Ganu Vaidya. He saw Deshpande at Dattu Joshi's house at about ten in the morning. Anante was also present there. Anante introduced the witness to Deshpande. Dattu came there a little later. Anante left saying he was going to make arrangements for Deshpande's bath. After that Dattu said that witness and Dattu could not go to Nasik that day as Deshpande had come there. They were to go to see Ganu Vaidya who had called them both by a letter. Damodar N. Joshi came up there when they were seated in Dattu's house. Damodar Joshi was a member of the Society. Witness introduced Deshpande to Damodar as one of their society. Witness then went home. Dattu took the witness to Anante's house where witness saw Deshpande. Anante was also there. Witness then went to school. The others were standing outside the door. Witness obtained his scholarship money from his teacher.

"CAN WE DARE?"

Continuing witness said that Rs. 3-13-6 was the scholarship amount. Before he received the money Anante, Deshpande and Dattu came and stood outside the school. After he received the money he followed them to the station. Anante then went to the witness and asked him not to leave and said that the witness and himself (Anante) would leave by the next morning's train. On witness questioning him, Anante said he would tell the reason the next morning. Dattu and Deshpande left the city by the Manmad train which left at 2-30 p.m. Anante then told the witness that he (Anante) had to go to Nasik to commit a murder. Witness then went to Anante's house where he saw Gangaram who asked the witness as to where they both had been.

In answer to the Chief Justice, witness said Dattu's village was Pimpdi. To reach Pimpdi, they ought to alight at Karmad. Karmad is towards Hyderabad side.

Continuing witness said Gangaram told him that he (Gangaram) knew where they both had been. Anante then said: "can we dare do such an act?" By such an act Anante meant "murder!" Gangaram then left. Witness here volunteered that had this been communicated to Gangaram, this murder would not have taken place. He said so from Gangaram's behaviour. At night witness slept at Anante's place. Anante told witness to request Dattu to send Anante's photos to his parents in native place. He directed the witness to distribute his photos amongst himself, Dattu and Bhumkar. The next morning Anante and witness went to the station and left for Manmad by the morning train. At Tarur station which was on the way they met Dattu. This meeting had been previously arranged. It was also arranged that the witness and Dattu were to go to Nasik. Dattu joined them in the train and they three went to Manmad from where the party arrived at Nasik. Kanhere travelled second class and witness and Dattu travelled third class, because the arrival of Kanhere was not to be communicated to Ganu, who was expected at the Nasik station by the witness. Dattu told Kanhere at Manmad that he (Dattu) knew for what Kanhere was going. Anante said "what do you know about it?" Dattu said he knew everything.

On their arrival at Nasik Ganu met them. That was at about 3 p. m. Then Ganu, Dattu and witness went to the city by tram. Witness and Dattu were seated in the rear portion of the tram. Kanhere's carriage was behind theirs. Witness did not see Anante at Nasik. Anante's arrival was not communicated to Ganu. Witness and Dattu put up at Ganu's house. At Ganu's house witness saw two persons named Ramrao Govindrao Shinde and Purshotam Dandekar. Then witness, accused nos. 6 and 7, Shinde and Dandekar went for a walk and returned at about seven in the evening. Shinde asked Ganu on the way who the witness and Dattu were. Ganu replied that they were from Nandgaon. Dandekar and Shinde did not return to Ganu's house. After they reached Ganu's house, Dandekar came there and handed a pistol to Ganu. Dandekar then left. They then had their meals and went to the third storey. There Ganu showed Dattu and witness two pistols and several cartridges. Dattu asked Ganu how he was able to keep the pistols in the house. Ganu said they had to keep pistols. Somebody had knocked at the door and Ganu went downstairs. Ganu immediately came up with one person whom he gave one pistol and some cartridges. That person looked like Soman accused No. 4. That man then left with the pistol. Dattu, witness and Ganu then went down and at about half-past nine some one again knocked at the door. Ganu went down to open the door and came back with another person. That time they were on the second storey. That person did not come into the room but stood outside on the 'Osri.' This was Keshav Ganesh Paranjaype, who said the work in the theatre had been done, and if they had any articles they should conceal them. Paranjaype asked what he was to do with the articles he had with him. Ganu then became greatly alarmed and told Paranjaype to do whatever he liked. Paranjaype then left. The articles meant by Paranjaype were acid bottles. Ganu then burnt all the papers that there were in his house. Among those papers was a bomb "formulae" which witness had brought from Hyderabad.

FEAR AFTER THE MURDER.

The bomb "formulae" was written both in English and in Marathi. Ganu then went to his brother and brought him there. His brother's name was Shankar Bahvant Vaidya who also is an under trial prisoner. Ganu told Shankar that the murder had been committed in the theatre by a boy from Aurangabad and asked him what should be done with the witness and Dattu. Shankar said to Ganu that the latter had placed a noose round his neck. Ganu asked Shankar as to how the weapons should be disposed of. Ganu then brought a pistol and two boxes of cartridges and tied them in a bundle and showed that to his brother Shankar. Then it was resolved that the bundle should be thrown into a well, but that idea was given up. They all four then went up to the third storey where there was a window on the left side. There Dattu concealed the bundle under the tiles of the roof. Dattu told Ganu as to where the murderer had come from. Dattu had also mentioned Anante's name. The bundle was concealed at about eleven in the night. The party then came downstairs. The next morning at about 3 or 4 Shankar went out and returned alone after half an hour. About 10 minutes after Shankar had left, Ganu went out. Ganu returned with a boy named Narayan K. Joshi, and then handed the bundle containing the pistol and the two boxes of cartridges to Narayan. Ganu told Narayan to hide that somewhere. Narayan then went away with that bundle. He again saw Narayan after about fifteen minutes and said there were police posts outside. So saying he left. Shankar then returned and about seven some one else came. Ganu took that man near the staircase of the third storey. After about two minutes they came back. Ganu told Dattu that Karve of Bombay had come. The other person had then left. He could not recognise the man as it was dark. He had put on glasses, but was thin and of medium height. Ganu also told Dattu that Karve had given a ten rupee note to him (Dattu), and had directed that Dattu and witness should go to Bombay. One more man was to accompany them. Shankar Vaidya then came and gave one rupee to Ganu for a tonga. Ganu paid that rupee to Dattu. Dattu and witness then went to the station by a tonga. He had not seen the ten rupee note. At the station, they met a policeman, who asked them both as to where they came from. Witness answered that he was from Bombay. Dattu said he was from Benares. The policeman then went to the other side of the station and brought three police officers. The police officers questioned them both and they were then arrested and searched. Witness saw Dattu being searched and about Rs. 14 were found. In that there was a ten rupee note. Rs. 1-2, a langoti and clothes were found on the witness' person. The Theatrical Company's handbill shown to the witness was found on his person. He had taken that from Ganu's house. After his arrest, he gave the police certain replies. Witness was taken to the Deputy Superintendent's bungalow. He was then taken to the kutcheri from where he was taken to Ganu's house. This was done on witness' telling the police that Dattu and he had put up at Ganu's house.

Witness was then shown two diaries and he said they belonged to Dattu. The handwriting in it were Dattu's. Witness was in the Arts' School at Aurangabad. Anante was also in the same school. Witness was then shown Anante's signature on the counterfoil of the plague certificate, dated the 5th October, and he said it looked like his signature, but he could not say for certain.

THE OATH.

Cross-examined by the first accused, witness said he remembered the oath as it was written out on a piece of paper and handed to him. He did not learn it by heart, but he could repeat it as he read it once. When he started from Aurangabad, he had not counted the number of carriages. He had not seen Anante take his seat in the train. He made these statements merely from conjectures, but they were true as the second class carriages were on the other side. He had not seen Anante's ticket. Anante told him that he was to sit in the second class and witness paid him the four annas that he was short of. Before this, he had never gone to Nasik. Witness was at Nasik for about 16 or 17 hours.

Q—How is it that you make your statements like a parrot? A—That is not so.

Q—Do you say all this took place in your presence? A—Yes.

Continuing witness said that he had seen Shindi at Nasik once for

## BY THE WAY.

### PROGRESS.

There are not very many people who are able or take the trouble to recall the real old bus days, when everyone was sociable and in plenty of time. One of these old passengers contributes some charming reminiscences to the "Daily Graphic," regretfully recalling how times have changed since there was a door to every bus, and no one sat outside except the young bloods who liked to be seen talking to the driver. The writer, who remembers seeing Thackeray dangling his extraordinarily long legs over the knife-board, takes us back to other times and other manners when he remarks, simply and unconsciously epitomising his generation, "Somehow we never seemed to notice the trouble or the inconvenience of crinolines. We were always pleased to have them there." Then one could warm one's feet in the straw on the floor of the bus, or sit outside listening to the driver's leisurely anecdotes or following the direction of his whip as he pointed out the famous men of the day. One did not go very fast, perhaps, but one saw much more. Well, it is useless to repine—and, after all, we can always console ourselves by remembering that we might have been born fifty years hence.

### GRADUATES OF MELBOURNE.

From the "Victorian Year-Book," to which we have already referred, we find that the number of degrees taken at Melbourne University in 1908 was 169, as against a total of 748 for the preceding five years, or an average of 149 per year. The graduates numbered 748 in the preceding five years. Of the total number of 4,277 degrees, since the establishment of the University, 380 have been conferred on women. These were apportioned as follows: 176 Bachelor of Arts, 84 Master of Arts, 42 Bachelor of Medicine, 2 Doctor of Medicine, 41 Bachelor of Surgery, 2 Bachelor of Laws, 1 Doctor of Science, 17 Bachelor of Science, 9 Master of Science, and 2 Bachelor of Music.

### RELIGIONS AND CHURCHES.

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in Victoria in 1901 was 196,104, as against 236,857 in 1891. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 263,710; in 1891, 248,591. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of population. The Presbyterians, methodists, and Baptists have improved their positions relatively to the total population since 1891. The proportion of members of the Church of England has remained almost stationary. The Independents have decreased from 22,100 to 17,141. In 1891 the adherents of the Salvation Army were enumerated at 13,521, but they numbered only 8,839 in 1901. At the end of 1908 there were 2,816 regular churches and chapels, and 1,930 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,736 places of public worship throughout the State.

### ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

Mr. A. E. Duchesne, in a recent lecture at the Polytechnic on "India and its Tea," pointed out that the tea-plant was a species of camellia, and bore the waxy-white flowers distinguishing all varieties of that genus. Left to its own sweet will, the plant would eventually attain a height of from 20ft. to 30ft., but inasmuch as a tree of such dimensions would produce coarse leaves quite unsuitable for tea manufacture, and would, moreover, be unwieldy and inaccessible for the processes of pruning and plucking, &c., it was usually shortened at an early stage of its growth to a dwarf bush of about 2ft. to 3ft. high. It sent down a tap-root which penetrated the soil to a depth of from 8ft. to 10ft., and which served to draw moisture for the plant's sustenance.

### ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION.

Coming to figures, the lecturer stated that in 1908 the total acreage under tea cultivation in India was 548,127, which yielded 247,477,324lb. of tea or an average of 458lb per acre. Each plant produced about 2oz to 3oz. of tea in the year on an average. The plant lived anything from forty to one hundred years. It was further interesting to note that although Burmas grew a fair amount of tea, yet they used it all for home consumption. No Burmese tea was exported. As to "tasting," that was a matter upon which one should speak with diffidence. No one should presume to express an opinion on this most difficult art until he had served a ten years' apprenticeship to the business of "tasting."

### HOW TO MAKE TEA.

On the old question as to how tea ought to be made Mr. Duchesne said it was undeniably true that all the care bestowed in the cultivation and manufacture of tea was often spoiled by the erroneous ideas of some people as to how tea ought to be made. If they stood the tepot on the hob for a year they could not expect any other result than a disagreeable and dangerous product. The following simple rules were given as to "how to make a good cup of tea": (1) Buy a good sound Indian tea; (2) use freshly boiled water; (3) rinse out teapot with boiling water; (4) put in one teaspoonful of dry tea for every two breakfast-cups, (5) pour in boiling water; (6) allow to stand for not more than five minutes; (7) pour off. Special attention should be given to the fact that tea should be given an infusion, not a decoction.

### POST-DILUVIAN PARIS.

Parisians, like the Gaul of Cæsar's day, are split up into three divisions—those entirely unaffected by the floods, those deprived of home and property, and those who have suffered not from the floods themselves but from the noise of them that has come abroad. The "Matin," with a wry smile, fears that the note of compassion has been forced. Paris, more than any other city in the world, depends upon foreigners to fill its theatres eat its dishes and patronise its shops, but the misplaced enthusiasm which represented Paris a city of ruins, and the loud fears of an epidemic have thoroughly frightened the gentle visitor. He has subscribed to the Relief Funds, but he has travelled via Brussels. Yet Paris is still Paris, and has never been anything else. The district affected by the inundations was central, but comparatively small. The waters never mounted high enough to damp the ardours of Montmartre. Paris will be found just the same as ever, or only a thought more serious.

### LOST REPUTATIONS.

People have no manners in these days. The Rome correspondent of the "Telegraph" is responsible for the statement that the Italian brigand used to be irreproachable in the grace with which he relieved you of your money and valuables, and was now declined on common ruffianism. Antonio Peli, nicknamed the 'Matterello," did not smile and make his bow as he approached one Geremia Tempesta as she was returning home in the cool of the evening. He brandished a knife, threatened murder, never waited for the poor woman to hand him her money, but threw her down, kicked and punched her, took her watch and two shillings, and then before retiring slashed her clothes with his knife. He goes to gaol for ten years. Lucky man to pursue his avocation in these mild days. The Claude Duvals and Tom Kings, who had rather too much than too little courtesy, were sent to the gallows when they got themselves caught, and the triumphal progress to Tyburn, with its flowers and bells and draughts of wine ended in most dismal strangulation. We treat the brigand better he treats us worse. It is too bad of him. But there, perhaps, he never was a real gentleman. We are inclined to think distance has lent enchantment to our view of the highwayman. How many romantic maidens have suffered disillusion on hearing from Harrison Ainsworth if one does not forget that Dick Turpin wore red whiskers.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

## MEN AND MATTERS.

FRIEND OF WHISTLER.

Lord Redesdale, the new President of the Royal Photographic Society, has ever been in close sympathetic touch with art. In his youthful days he was the friend of Whistler long before the great artist was recognised by his countrymen and was fighting a hard battle of life in London. His Lordship was living in the same house as Whistler, and was with him on that fatal morning when the bailiffs were put in possession, and when Whistler, rather than see his canvases taken away destroyed them all himself. His Lordship is also a keen horticulturalist, and the knowledge he gained of the science while in the Diplomatic Service in Japan served him in good stead when afterwards he became Secretary to the Board of Works. Much of the improvement in the landscape gardening which has taken place during the last twenty years is due to Lord Redesdale's enthusiasm. It is not generally known that he it is who is responsible for that delightful bit of rockery and water called "The Dell" in Hyde Park. He has also been consulted on several occasions by the King on the arrangement of the gardens at Buckingham Palace and Sandringham. Since he succeeded to his uncle's estates, he has been able to indulge his taste for horticulture, and his gardens at Batsford Park are said to be the finest in England. The Chinese pagoda is a reminiscence of his lordship's Eastern days.

CLERKS IN APRONS.

Of his very early days at the Foreign Office, Lord Redesdale tells an amusing anecdote. He relates that one day the junior clerks were given some rather distasteful work which offended their sense of what was fit and proper for them to do. By way of marking their disapprobation, they had brown-paper caps and aprons made, and wore them while engaged in the work. As they anticipated the Chief came upon them in this array. "What on earth do you mean by this clowning?" he cried. "If we have to do journeyman's work," replied the spokesman, "we might as well dress accordingly." The hint was taken and that saw the end of the distasteful task.

AN ADMIRAL OF BUSINESS.

One of the biggest shipping deals ever undertaken has been completed by the purchase by Pirrie, Chairman of the African Steamship Company of the undertaking which were controlled by the late Sir Alfred Jones. The following is a list of the business interests of Sir Alfred Jones at the time of his death: senior partner in Elder, Dempster and Co., Chairman of Elder, Dempster Shipping, Limited, and Elders and Fffes, Limited, Chairman of the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Chairman of the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, Director of the Imperial Direct West Indian Mail Service Company. Lord Pirrie is the Chairman of Messrs. Harland and Wolff Limited, the famous Belfast shipbuilders, and a Knight of St. Patrick. About a year ago he bought Lea Park, the magnificent Surrey estate of 2,300 acres of the late Mr. Whittaker Wright. In the planning of Witley Court, by which name it will be now known, Mr. Wright set out to construct a home for himself unsurpassable in magnificence. At the time of of his death he had spent no less than £700,000 upon it.

GLASS HALL UNDER A LAKE.

The mansion was built of stone in Early English style with half timbered work, and in the laying out of the grounds the great financier had hills removed or lakes formed according to his caprice. The finest statuary and other ornamentations that money could by were brought from the Continent. Around the park is a wall of dressed stone four miles long which cost the financier £37,000, and there are five stone lodges which cost £2,000 each. Among other remarkable features is a large hall constructed of glass under one of the lakes.

AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Alfred Deakin, whose fine tribute to Lord Kitchener has been so widely quoted, has had a remarkably interesting career. The son of an accountant, he was a full-fledged barrister at twenty-one, a leader writer on the Melbourne "Age" at twenty-two, and M.P., at twenty-three, and a Minister of the Crown at twenty-six. According to the story told, Mr. Deakin was just half-way through a leading article when his political destiny was determined. A body of electors from West Burke had called upon the proprietor of the "Age" to invite him to become the Liberal candidate for their district. Unable to comply, he told them that he had a clever young man on his editorial staff whom he could confidently recommend. Mr. Deakin was called in, and in less than a year he wrote "M. P." after his name. In his early manhood Mr. Alfred Deakin was keenly interested in Spiritualism, and it was while pursuing his studies in the occult that he first met his wife, who was the daughter of Hugh Browne, for several years one of the leading figures in Spiritualistic circles in Melbourne. Thus, when he first emerged into political prominence, he was almost invariably depicted by cartoonists in a white sheet, and in mysterious ghostly attitudes. Of the days Mr. Deakin spent on the Melbourne "Age" there is a good story told. Conversing one day with Mr. David Syme, the proprietor of the "Age," the Hon. John Gavan Duffy remarked with a twinkle in his eye: "My dear Syme, you ought to have something more than a Deakin on your staff. You ought to have a bishop in the office." "A bishop! Why?" "Because, you know, the "Age's" statements are sadly in need of confirmation."

A VETERAN LAWYER.

Sir Edward Clarke, who has just entered his seventy-first year, may be accredited ar Mr. Frank Richardsons, finest example of whisker grower. Of all the men at the Bar, Sir Edward's whiskers, growing at their side of a clean-shaven face, are the most striking. The life of the great K.C. is a remarkable instance of pluck and determination. It is not the lot of every watchmaker's son to rise, as Sir Edward has done, to the rank of Solicitor-General. His early years were passed in learning his father's business, as he himself puts it. His ambition was fired by Brougham's "Lives of Statesmen," which he bought out of his pocket money. He reached the Bar, as many of his contemporaries had done, through the devious paths of journalism. For the finish of his eloquence he is unrivalled. His facility and felicity of speech are always remarkable but his appearance is so homely and undistinguished that once, after he addressed a working men's club, where he was unknown, someone remarked: "What a very intelligent speech for a working man."

THE CHAIRMAN'S LAPSE.

For so astute a leader of men in the industrial world Sir Charles Scotter, the chairman of London and South Western Railway Company, was guilty of a curious and quite unconscious lapsus linguæ at the recent meeting of the company. Subsequent to a more than usually exhaustive statement of the affairs of the concern, the chairman issued the usual invitation for questions to be put, and a shareholder rose and entered quite a mild complaint about the early morning train service from a busy centre on the main line about forty miles from London—the burden of his song being that it was not easy to reach the Metropolis thence early in the morning. Sir Charles rose, and with the bland smile and the confidential manner which usually soothe the more fractious shareholder, spoke thus: "I don't think there's much the matter with the service; all the fast trains run right through there." He got no further because of the shout of laughter which went up. Sir Charles smiled perplexedly and then whispered an inquiry to Sir Charles Owens next him, as to the origin of the joke. The general manager indicated with a smile that the fact that the trains ran right through was the only ground for complaint, and the kindly eyes of the chairman beamed and his face relaxed into quite a broad smile.

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## THE LADIES' CORNER.

JABOTS.

A London correspondent for women writes:—A supply of jabots may nowadays be counted as much one of the necessities of life to many a woman as the bread and butter which appears on her table or the daily newspaper which she scans with her chota hazri. Her collection of these trifles is as large as was the supply of neck ribbons in the days when the long suivez moi was an article of fashion, and when every woman had her box of coloured ribbon, from chery to black velvet, arranged in careful rolls in a box or drawer that was literally padded with bags of erris root powder or sown with tiny sachets of essence of jessamine or violet.

A CHARMING SUBSTITUTE.

There are, however, still a few women who contend that the soft mass of net or lace introduced at the throat is by no means becoming to their particular style of features and the difficulty has been to find something which will adequately take its place. The long chains of semi-precious stones as big as pigeons' eggs which are once again becoming ultra fashionable are very charming with an afternoon gown but a chain of this description by no means alway adapts itself to a tailor-made costume, and some women are adopting the pretty old fashion which was so high in favour in the days of our grandmothers of wearing a large locket in quaint design slung from a narrow band of black velvet, which is tied in a small bow behind and fills in the little space between the coat and frock. The lockets are often very large, and designed in plain chased gold, while even the quaint hair lockets, one of which at least was the occupant of every woman's jewel-case in the old days, are being revived with enthusiasm, and will be seen in many instances. The vogue for bracelets and even armlets worn above as well as below the elbow, which Parisians are taking to very kindly, has led in many cases to the plain velvet band fastened with an oval gem-set clasp. The older the design and the quainter the jewel so much the more does it find favour with its wearers. As a matter of fact, the story of jewellery is a very inexhaustible and very comprehensive one at present, and not to possess a well stocked jewel-case is sometimes a far more serious matter to the modern elegante than it was a few months ago.

TRIMMED EVENING WRAPS.

The new evening cloaks represent another item which means a somewhat heavy outlay in many cases. The fact that some of these are actually fashioned to sweep the ground at the back proves that a great deal of material must necessarily be used in their construction, and now that costly fabrics are so much in repute this is by no means a trifling matter. Such a fashion has very little to recommend it, however, as no matter how attractive it may appear when the wearer is passing through hall or corridor, a cloak which sweeps the ground is hardly a desirable asset on a wet night when crossing the pavement to cab or motor, or waiting for one or other to drive up.

QUAINT TAPESTRY SILKS.

The most exquisite old tapestry silks in rich shades are used in this connection, and suggest the splendid fabrics employed for church upholstery and hangings in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in France and Italy. A lovely shade of Venetian red is a great favourite, the surface of the brocade being powdered over with silver lilies of gargantuan proportions, while in some cases a deep Capuchin hood of heavy Venetian lace is added, the pattern of the lace being mellowed to the colour of stained ivory. The hood is simply draped in deep semi-circular folds at the back of the cloak with a long bell-pull tassel of tarnished silver depending from the centre. The craze for covering everything with a light veiling of mousseline-de-soie seems to be so inordinately strong that even in the case of these beautiful old materials the couturiere cannot escape its influence, and the expedient of covering the brocade with a stretched veiling of mousseline is often adopted so that the gleam of the silver flowers underneath is very subdued.

## BOMBAY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December last:—

Senior (Boys) under 19 years of age who have obtained honours—Class III—D E Reuben, Bishop's High School, Poona.

Senior (Boys) under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners—A R Doyle, Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla, E de B Jewell, Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla, E M Nissim, John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay, A C Robbins, Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla, Bombay, F G Skinner, Boys' High School, Panchgani and C R H Johnstone, Bishop's High School, Poona.

Junior (Boys) under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners—C G Celand, High School, Mount Abu, N W Clarke, Bombay Education Society's Boys' High School, Byculla, U J Gilder, John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay, E N K Hankins, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay, J Lele, St Peter's Boys' High School, Mazgaon, Bombay, S G Powers, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay, D S Perry, Bishop's High School, Poona, F D Rodgers, Bishop's High School, Poona.

Junior (Boys) not under 16 years of age who have passed the examination as Juniors.—P S Cole, High School, Mount Abu, A R Easdon, Bombay Education Society's Boys' High School, Byculla, A W Lisboa, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay, I Weathrall, John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. 1 = Distinguished in Latin.

Senior (Girls) under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.—I Johnstone, Clare Road Convent, Bombay, M Malone, Clare Road Convent, Bombay, D M Owen, Cathedral High School, Fort, Bombay, P E Threefall, John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay, G I Griffiths, Girls' High School, Panchgani, C C E Watts, Girls' High School, Panchgani, A M Gurr, St Mary's High School, Poona, C L Hambleton, St Mary's High School, Poona, I D Hewitt, St Mary's High School, Poona, R K Sampson, St Mary's High School, Poona.

Junior (Girls) under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.—J M Cobban, h John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay, M E DeSouza, Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, S P B Jeejeebhoy, mu Convent High School, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, M T Mayes, John Connon High School, Bombay, A B Rustomjee, Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, S Settna, Clare Road Convent, Bombay, A H Zuberbuhler, John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay, K L Barrell, Girls' High School, Panchgani, L B Gayer, r Girls' High School, Panchgani, M Goode, r Girls' High School, Panchgani, L A Leach, St Mary's High School, Poona, M A Murray, r St Mary's High School, Poona.

Junior (Girls) not under 16 years of age who have passed the Examination as Juniors.—T K Buckley, Convent High School, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, F Durning, Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla, L I Powell, St Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala, E G Gough, Girls' High School, Panchgani, L C K Brown, Victoria High School, Poona, D Kendall, St Mary's High School, Poona, G Lacey, St Mary's High School, Poona.

N B h = Distinguished in History, mu = Distinguished in Music, r = Distingnished in Religious knowledge.

Preliminary (Boys) under 14 years of age who have obtained honours.—Class III—J E Melling, g Boys' High School, Panchgani.

Preliminary (Boys) under 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.—G B Mayers, Scottish High School, Bombay, J W Collett, Boys' High School, Panchgani, G M Duncan, Boys' High School Panchgani, D T Proctor, Boys' High School, Panchgani, H S Skinner, Boys' High School, Panchgani.

Preliminary (Boys) between 14 and 16 years of age who have satisfied the examiners.—M P Greany, Boys' High School, Panchgani, W M V Green, Boys' High School, Panchgani, M J Navin, Boys' High School, Panchgani, G N D Stracey, Boys' High School, Panchgani, R Whittle, Boys' High School, Panchgani, B N E Young, Boys' High School, Panchgani.

N B g = Distinguished in Geography.

Preliminary (Girls) under 14 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners—B D Beane, Convent of Jesus and Mary, Bombay, G R S Erikson, John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay, M G Gillespie, Convent of Jesus and Mary, Bombay, F Joseph, Convent of Jesus and Mary, Bombay, E F Robinson, John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay, G M Balfour, St Joseph's Convent, Panchgani, A P Gayer, Girls' High School, Panchgani, D E Critchell, St Mary's High School, Poona.

Preliminary (Girls) between 14 and 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners—E A Bell, Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, M M Chichgar, John Connon High School, Bombay, B J Conyers, Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, I Bewey, Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla, M C Hughes, Convent High School, Bombay, O I Lawrence, Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla, E Saul, Convent High School, Bombay, A C Shore, Girls' High School, Panchgani, N Herman, Girls' High School, Panchgani, E E Mawhood, Girls' High School, Panchgani, U G McMarris, Victoria High School, Poona and P E Plumbett, St Mary's High School, Poona.

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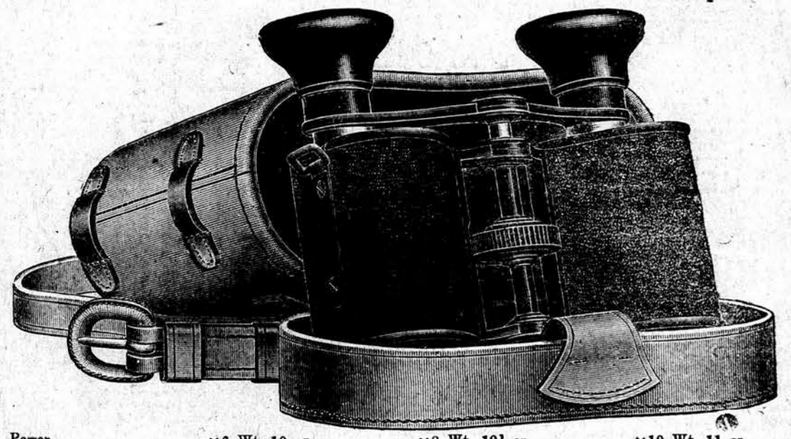

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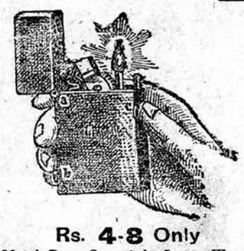

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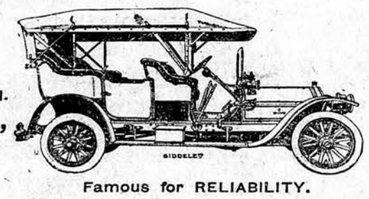

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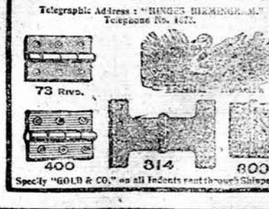


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